FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEPSZABADSAG DISCUSSES 'STANDSTILL' OF DETENTE

AU301300 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Ferenc Varnai article: "The Future of Detente"]

[Text] It has been perceptible for quite some time that the trend of international life we call detente has come to a standstill, that it has become more difficult for it to advance. The anti-Soviet measures announced by President Carter in his recent report on the State of the Union and attempts to reverse the Cambodian, Iranian and Afghanistan revolutions and NATO's efforts to change the military balance of power have raised the question throughout the world: Does all this mean that we can put an end to detente and will revert to the era of the cold war? There are people who affirm this, because this is what they would like.

Historical Lessons

It cannot do any harm to recall recent history: World War II was hardly over and mankind was not yet really able to rejoice over peace when Churchill called for a struggle against the Soviet Union and to drive back socialism. There followed years fraught with tension, when cold war forces repeatedly prevented the development of detente. However, no pressure of any kind could deter the socialist countries from defending peace and, at the same time, giving the necessary assistance to the liberation struggles of the peoples living in a colonial state and to Vietnam's heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism. The military balance of power has become equalized and risking a frontal clash with socialism would have been tantamount with suicide for imperialism.

It seems necessary to recall that detente was not born as a voluntary gift of the imperialists, but came about as the result of the defeats they had suffered on the fronts of cold and hot wars and the firmness and loyalty to principles of the socialist countries and progressive and peace-loving forces. Nixon himself, for instance, who embarked on the path of the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations, was not a pacifist and had been among the most hard-boiled adversaries of socialism, but he had the sense of reality to comprehend the voice of the times: There is no negotiable alternative to detente.

Detente is beneficial for all peoples and all countries. It has made possible the development of economic cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries and many-sided contact between leaders and the masses of ordinary people. It has convinced hundreds of millions of people that lasting peace is possible in the world despite different social systems.

The U.S. administration's current political campaign burst--not by any means without any antecedents--into this situation. In the wake of inflation, unemployment and the energy crisis, the domestic political and economic problems of the United States have accumulated and its international problems undermining its prestige have multiplied in recent years. Most recently, for instance, the Iranian revolution was a hard blow for both its "oil strategy" and its strategy in the real sense of the term. Subsequently, its concepts of intending to turn nonalined Afghanistan into a "base country" against the Soviet Union and the Persian Gulf have also been thwarted.

An Artificial Mood of Crisis

In its difficult and, in many respects, inherited domestic political and economic crisis the U.S. leadership is trying to attribute all the foreign political defeats it has suffered to detente.

In its assessment, it is in a position to stem the struggles for social progress and complete independence, and there are signs to indicate that Carter's presidential election campaign managers feel that he can also win the elections if he returns to the positions of the cold war, the main means of which are anti-Sovietism and an intensification of the arms race. It now seems that the U.S. President's reelection prospects are staked on one card; the international situation is being artificially strained and a mood of crisis is being whipped up in the hope that this will divert attention from difficult domestic issues. To be sure, however, reviving the spirit of the cold war and poisoning and spoiling international relations will hardly alleviate the unsolved domestic problems, but, on the contrary, will further deepen them.

There are people also in the United States who are aware of all this and calmly take stock of the reality. However, sober voices and their representatives are exposed to increasing pressure and onslaught in the nationalist mood whipped up also in connection with events in Iran and in the atmosphere of revenge fomented among the masses, which, as is generally known, are tendentiously informed politically and are more intensively manipulated in the election campaign year.

A few days ago, George F. Kennan, a U.S. historian-diplomat of great renown, characterized the situation as follows: "This political leadership is gripped by election fever, by public opinion, which is thoroughly misled and considerably aroused by the mass information media and the interested lobbies, and by a sense of disappointment and failure that has developed following the Iranian situation. Pressure is being exerted from all sides on this administration, which is very sensitive to domestic political pressure in any case, to initiate military action in the Middle East.... The West will have to be much more indebted to chance than to the wisdom of U.S. statesmen if the crisis ultimately comes to a propitious end."

In the government circles of most capitalist countries--particularly in the West European ones--there is increasing doubt about a U.S. leadership that more and more frequently surprises its allies by the unexpected twists in its policy. After a delay of over 6 years, it finally signs the SALT II treaty, only to set it aside itself 6 months later. Brzezinski, the right hand of the President, one day declaims that the treaty "is not a yo-yo that can be tossed up and down," then he himself tosses it "down" a few days later.

Statement and Deed

"For the first time, divergencies of interest are emerging in an international crisis between the United States and Europe," said the West German middle-class weekly DIE ZEIT in an article entitled "Europe's Interests Are Different From Those of the United States." "When, for the sake of their greater security and because of their economic vulnerability, Bonn and Paris advise a moderation of U.S. steps, Washington, quite on the contrary, regards highly effective pressure as the solution." And the paper concludes: "The Europeans (meaning the governments of capitalist West Europe--ed.) would not like to entrust the overcoming and resolving of the Middle East crisis to the leading Western power quite as readily as they did at the time of the 1962 Cuban crisis."

Even if it is maintaining its class solidarity vis-a-vis socialism, the capitalist world is greatly divided on the question of the extent of the assumption of risk. It was still relatively easy for the United States to drag its allies back into the trenches of the cold war during the Caribbean crisis. However, it was no longer able to do so at the time of the Vietnam War. At most, its allies made statements assuring Washington of their solidarity, but in practice, they kept out of the Indochina adventure. Indeed, they even used it to make economic headway in various parts of the world, thus insuring an increase of West Europe's and Japan's independent world political role.

The situation does not seem to be better for the United States at the moment either. Although the capitalist governments do express solidarity with Washington's policy concerning Iran and Afghanistan (some of them even join the "aid policy" implemented in the area), the French, West German, Japanese and other governments are unwilling to embark on the path of curtailing economic relations with the Soviet Union and guard against making concessions to U.S. pressure that harm their own interests. (Only the British Conservative Government is "more American" than the United States.)

These governments are aware that they have to live on the same continent, next door to the socialist countries. They also realize very well that abandoning detente is at variance not only with their security, but also with their trade interests and that tourism to the socialist countries has developed on the basis of human relations and detente and can only be further broadened in this way.

The Role of West Europe

The role played by West Europe in the world has strengthened in correlation with and on the basis of detente and it can only continue to develop on this basis. Disregarding this and relegating West Europe's fundamental interests to the background owing to Washington's pressure would be detrimental to West Europe itself.

Detente also furnished a good footing for the developing countries to consolidate their recently obtained independence and make their voices heard and their will prevail in international life. If the imperialists' policy of bases came to the fore once more--as has been seen, the United States would like to use the artificially inflamed mood to this end in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and the Indian Ocean--that would endanger primarily the independence of the developing world.

As for the Soviet Union and the socialist countries pursuing a coordinated foreign policy--including our country--they are interested in being able to devote their strength to developing the economy and improving the standard of living. They need peace and the opportunities provided by political detente and economic cooperation. Therefore, they are prepared, now as before, to develop closer relations and cooperate, on the basis of mutual advantage, with the capitalist countries. However, they resolutely oppose a policy of strength. They did not yield to this policy even at a time when imperialism had a genuine military superiority and even less do they yield to it now when a military balance of power prevails, and they will--if possible, on the basis of a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments, on a lower level--definitely maintain this balance of power, which has cost them a high price to achieve, and will not permit imperialist leaders dreaming of a policy of strength to obtain a military superiority once more.

It Requires Political Courage

We knew also in Helsinki that a protracted process is involved. There will be counteractions and tenacious and influential adversaries are hindering the consolidation of peaceful coexistence and the extension of detente to the military area. However, we are also aware and we affirm with undiminished conviction that, despite all the obstacles, forces that limit the actual and long-term means of international reaction are lined up behind the policy of detente.

Of course, it would be a mistake to disregard the fact that the international situation is still fraught with serious pitfalls. However, even if we do have to go through a depression, the steadfast struggle of the peace-loving masses and the sobriety and a more consistent attitude of partners can and, indeed, will carry us across the present, gloomier stretch of the road. In this respect, more than little depends on Western Europe, with is interested and will continue to be interested in detente. Admittedly, dissociating oneself from irrationalism requires moral and political courage.

WESTERN LEADERS ENDANGER FUTURE OF DETENTE

AU311324 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "To Defend the Ideas of Helsinki"]

[Text] Less than 5 years have passed since the historical moment when the top representatives of 35 countries signed the Final Act of the CSCE in Helsinki. Those years fully and comprehensively proved that the road taken at that time was good and necessary for Europe's future. The European peace was consolidated, the political relations between countries with different socioeconomic systems became fuller and the economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation expanded, as did the contacts between people.

From the very beginning the efforts to make the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference influence Europe's development in a really fruitful way were not easy, in fact, even on the eve of the conference itself the reactionary circles of the West strove to prevent it. Later, after the world public opinion had forced Western governments to come to the roundtable, the reactionary circles attempted to distort the Final Act, to emasculate the Helsinki document and strip it of its basic ideas, and to prevent these ideas from materializing. In the last few years, especially since the arrival of James Carter and his ruling hierarchy in the White House, the attacks against the Final Act have become particularly dangerous. We can especially witness them now, when the United States and, together with it, the other NATO countries are using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for pushing through the dangerous plot against detente, which had been prepared on a long-term basis. Had there been no Afghan question, something else would have served them as a pretext for escalating the international tension and for avoiding the fulfillment of the commitments undertaken by the signing of the Final Act, commitments they had been forced to adopt under the pressure of the public opinion both in their own countries and throughout the world.

Today we can only read with indignation that which the Western politicians had solemnly promised before the whole world when they were signing the Final Act in the Finlandia Palace in Helsinki. We are indignate and repelled by the almost abysmal difference existing between the things said by the Western politicians and their real acts.

Let us take, for instance, the words said in Helsinki by James Carter's predecessor, U.S. President Gerald Ford: "We will spare no effort to ease tension and to solve the problems existing between us.... Military stability in Europe maintains peace. We will continue this stability, since we judge that it is high time for substantially reducing the high level of armed forces on both sides.... The United States is also determined to actively strive for a new agreement with the Soviet Union on a further limitation of strategic weapons.... Our peoples want a better future, their hopes have increased with the most realistic measures that had already been undertaken: Armament control, political talks and the expansion of contacts and economic relations. Our presence here imbues them with further hope. We must not disappoint them."

Yes, the peoples had truly hoped that the United States would show sufficient goodwill to solve controversial international problems, but they were disappointed. Through the fault of the United States these problems have become even graver, and new, dangerous focuses of conflict have emerged in the world.

The peoples had hoped that SALT II would be ratified and that the military tension in Europe would decrease, but what was the answer? An additional 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles will be placed on the launching pads in NATO countries. What about the SALT II treaty? First Washington systematically proceeded to delay its ratification, and then practically made this ratification impossible.

What about the solemn commitment that the United States would support the development of relations between countries with different social systems? Today it is doing quite the reverse; it is immobilizing political contacts, canceling the visits of ministers and other government representatives and annuling the treaties that had already been signed. According to its ideas, the relations between states that had so hopefully begun after the Helsinki conference should again become submerged under the ice of the cold war; and the dialog should be replaced by confrontation.

The United States claims that it is in favor of the development of economic relations and of a broad exchange of scientific and technical findings. As soon as those mutually beneficial relations reached a fruitful and promising stage, however it began to shamelessly obstruct them. It brandished the "free exchange of ideas and persons" and even tried to falsely accuse that we, the socialist countries, do not wish such an exchange. Yet it grasped the first opportunity to place insurmountable obstacles in the way of the comprehensively developing cultural, sports and personal contacts. It is unscrupulously cancelling already agreed-upon cultural actions, barring artists and scientists from making visits and trying to shatter the Olympic games, which embody the thousands-of-years-old ideas of peaceful cooperation and friendship among people.

Those who posed as "defenders of human rights" and as "the guarantor for the freedom of thought" today order their policemen to bar Romesh Chandra, the chairman of the World Peace Council, who wanted to attend a conference of the British peace defenders that was to discuss peace in Europe, from entering Britain; they refuse to issue visas to those arriving as messengers of the ideas of peaceful coexistence and understanding among nations.

It is instructive to see how the present situation literally unmasks all the self-appointed defenders of human rights, the troubadours of empty and hackneyed sayings about "the free movement of ideas and persons." What has happened to their grand words when we confront them with reality?

The U.S. House of Representatives has now, for instance, approved a resolution about a boycott of the Olympic games. Because the majority of American athletes want to participate in the games, punitive actions--including the withdrawal of passports--will be applied against those who should dare to make the trip to Moscow. The fact that the U.S. Constitution does not sanction anything like that does not interest anyone in Carter's ruling circle. That is thus the truth about the vociferously proclaimed slogans on "freedom."

The conference on European Security and Cooperation and all the positive things it has yielded are too precious to the European nations and to all progressive mankind for the principles confirmed at the conference to become a subject of political, behind-the-scenes intrigues of imperialist forces that do not want to carry on detente or tread the path of peaceful cooperation but instead with confrontation and balancing on the brink of conflict. The more than three decades of European peace, a peace that was redeemed by immense suffering and an enormous number of victims, must not give way to years of a new cold war.

It is necessary and possible to prevent a new cold war. In the present period it is necessary to further step up the actions of all European and world progressive public for peace and cooperation, against imperialism's attempts to send the mills of cold war spinning.

Comrade Gustav Husak said at the Helsinki conference: "As so many times before, Europe has again found itself at a crossroads of history. [paragraph continues]

In view of the recognition of the dangerousness of the past developments and the realization that peace is an essential prerequisite for the use of the accomplishments of science and technology for a better life of nations, the awareness is increasingly gaining ground that in the conditions of the atomic age there is no other sound alternative of mutual relations among states but peaceful coexistence. Those have been the main motives guiding us to start in Europe the search for the answers to the questions of how we can implement and develop what unites us and not that which divides us; how we can eliminate wars from the life of society." This is a profound idea that is topical today, when Europe and the whole world again stand at a crossroads, at a watershed, and when the path they will take is being determined.

The future of Europe and of the whole world consists in peaceful cooperation, not in confrontation; peaceful coexistence and not in a new cold war. That is our deep conviction and together with the fraternal socialist countries we will strive for its materialization. People of good will all over the world are on our side. They are determined to consistently tread the path of peace and cooperation, a path for which the Leninist foreign policy program of the Soviet Union provides a compass, a program that also has the full support of our Czechoslovak people. The conspiracy of the West's reactionary circles against the ideas and the spirit of Helsinki must be warded off.

COVERAGE OF 20TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Preview

AU310932 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Correspondent Joachim Koschak dispatch]

[Text] Vienna--The 20th round of the negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe begins in the Vienna Hofburg this week.

Seventeen European states and the United States and Canada are participating in these negotiations, which started exactly 7 years ago with preparatory consultations. Members of the socialist negotiation delegations point out that at their Berlin meeting in December 1979 the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states once again clearly staked out the basic positions of their states on these negotiations. It was reaffirmed then that the socialist states, within the framework of their struggle for military detente in Europe, are also interested in the success of the Vienna negotiations. Therefore they are doing anything in their power in order to arrive at an effective mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in the especially endangered area of central Europe.

Steps like the unilateral withdrawal of Soviet forces and armaments from central Europe which is already underway, and the compromise proposals of the socialist states to the Western participants in the negotiations go hand in hand. They manifest the congruence of word and deed.

A realistic basis for the elaboration of a reduction agreement has thus been created which safeguards the undiminished security of all countries. This attitude of the socialist states corresponds to the bases and goals of the negotiations which were agreed upon by all participants in 1973. [paragraph continues]

It is now especially necessary to recall these constructive agreements, since with the stepped up rearmament, especially with NATO's missile decisions, factors have been created that substantially affect this negotiations basis.

NATO's striving for military superiority is complemented by the negotiations position of the Western participating states. The proposals they presented at the end of the 19th negotiating round make no contribution to military detente and are not directed at effective disarmament measures. They can only be viewed as yet another attempt to veil NATO's rearmament policy.

The call of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states on the Western participating countries to display political reason and realism at long last so that the Vienna negotiations will be able to furnish a contribution to the reduction of the dangerous military confrontation in central Europe thus remains valid.

Socialist Statement

DW301030 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 30 Jan 80 DW

[ext] At the 20th round of the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, members of participating socialist delegations urged the Western side to show political commonsense and realism. This was said to be a prerequisite for making a contribution to mitigating the dangerous military confrontation.

The current negotiating position of the Western states, however, just complements NATO's striving for military superiority. The recent suggestions made by these countries were not aimed at military detente and effective disarmament measures. They were aimed more toward covering up NATO's stepped-up arms policy.

It was stated with concern that most of all, the Brussels missile decision substantially affects the negotiation principles agreed on by all participants 7 years ago. The representatives of socialist states stressed that they have created a realistic platform for a reduction agreement that would guarantee the undiminished security of all countries.

The unity between words and deeds is demonstrated by the unilateral withdrawal of Soviet Armed Forces and arms from central Europe as well as the compromise suggestions of socialist countries.

At the foreign ministers' meeting in December, the Warsaw Pact states stressed that they also want the Vienna negotiations to be successful in the interest of military detente in Europe.

ATA SCORES U.S., PRC MILITARY COLLABORATION

AU301036 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

["Military Collaboration--One of the Main Aspects of the Sino-U.S. Counterrevolutionary Collaboration"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 30 (ATA)--A few days have elapsed since the visit to China of the U.S. minister of war, Brown, and now the secret agreements concluded during this visit in the field of military collaboration between Washington and Beijing are coming in the open. As is reported from Pentagon of late, the United States will sell China various military equipment for the strengthening of its aggressive army.

The collaboration in the military field constitutes one of the main aspects of the all-round U.S.-Sino collaboration incited by the fierce inter-imperialist rivalries and in particular by the rivalry between U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism and fraught with great dangers for the international peace and security, for the freedom and independence of the peoples of Asia and of the whole world. To implement the hegemonic ambitions of U.S. imperialism in Asia and the Pacific area, the Carter administration, which considers the U.S.-Sino relations as a "central element of its global policy", is ready to grant aid to social-imperialist China, aid to strengthen its economy and its army, certainly to the degree the United States are interested in. In order to preserve demagogic appearances, it has stated that it does not aim at supplying China with armaments, but facts go to show the opposite. Precisely at the time when Washington planned the visit of the U.S. war minister in Beijing, the U.S. press informed that upon the Pentagon request, a secret report on the military aid the U.S.A. would grant to China had been worked out. In other words there has been worked out a concrete plan of the future military supplies for China, as to the quantity and way they will be carried out. At the time of Brown's visit [to] Beijing, the U.S.A. offered China a very sophisticated technology, which can find also a military implementation, such as the earth station for the Landsat satellite. But certainly this was not the only agreement which urged the Chinese revisionist propaganda to speak with enthusiasm about the "good beginning" of the Sino-U.S. military collaboration, nor can the "extension and deepening" of the military collaboration, which as was reported, was one of the main results of Brown's visit to Beijing, be summed up in this agreement. To this testifies also the recent announcement of Pentagon on China's supply with military equipment and it follows that in the future too, other aspects of the "deepening" of the U.S.-Sino collaboration in the military field will be "revealed".

In the incessant economic and military support of U.S. imperialism and the other imperialist powers, the Chinese revisionists have based their aims to transform China into a superpower, with frenzied expansionist and hegemonic ambitions. In the framework of these aims and ambitions the Beijing social-imperialist clique is militarizing at rapid rates the whole life of the country, is swelling the military budgets and is making huge expenses to ensure modern armaments from the other capitalist countries. It has made orders for aircraft, tanks and other armaments in Britain and other countries of Western Europe. This frenzied armaments race in which the Chinese social-imperialists have entered, once more reveals their dangerous aggressive countenance, which was manifested clearly in the fascist aggression against Vietnam and which is seen in their continuous warmongering calls.

MILITARY SPENDING SHOWS U.S., USSR WAR PREPARATIONS

AU312117 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Carter yesterday presented his proposal to the U.S. Congress on military spending for the 1980 fiscal year amounting to $158.2 billion. It is reported that Carter's request includes an increase of $15.3 billion over his recent previous proposal and it is 5 percent higher than the current year's military budget. This continual increase in military spending clearly shows the aggressive nature of American imperialism and discredits the clamor for peace and disarmament waged by imperialist-revisionist propaganda.

To implement the hegemonic and expansionist policy, America's military budget stipulates large funds to further modernize the large American naval base at Diego Garcia island in the Indian Ocean, produce new types of weapons and build more warships and military aircraft. A special place in Carter's budget is given to a large expenditure for further developing nuclear weapons.

Referring once again to the indispensability of a balance of power with the other superpower, Soviet social imperialism, President Carter stated that the new budget stipulates doubling the expenditure to further perfect strategic weapons, mainly mobile MX missiles. At the same time, in continuation and implementation of his warmongering calls designed to achieve the expansionist and neocolonialist intentions of American imperialists, the White House leader called for further rearming of his allies in the aggressive NATO bloc and the pro-American cliques and reactionary regimes throughout the world. On this occasion, the Washington leader stated that the interests of the United States require reinforcement of our military forces and (?without neglecting) our commitments to our NATO allies.

The American President also made a special reference to American military and economic assistance to the reactionary regimes of Israel, Thailand, Saudi Arabia and so on. He stressed the need to further increase their aggressive potential. On this occasion, he assured them of additional funds in the near future.

The continual increase in the military budgets of the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--the constant improvement of weapons and the endless number of nuclear explosions and testing show that the arms race and the rivalry between them have further exacerbated. In their efforts to implement their aggressive intentions, both Washington and Moscow--each for its own account--are increasing their war arsenals and their nuclear potentials so as to gain supremacy. All this feverishness confirms the fact that the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--are preparing for war.

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES RECENT 'GENDARME' DOCTRINES

AU281025 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 28--Carter's "doctrine" and that of Brezhnev on "limited sovereignty" together with the "doctrine" of Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, on "teaching a lesson" or "preliminary answer", are "doctrines" which legalize the role of superpowers as gendarmes, plunderers and murderers of peoples, as "punishers" of the sovereign countries, trampling under foot their vital and legitimate national rights. This is how the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article entitled: "'Doctrines', of the Gendarme, and Murderers of Peoples".

Follow excerpts from this article: Today, when a very complicated and grave situation has been created in the world due to the pressure, economic and political blockades and threats for military interference by the USA in Iran, as well as due to the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, and its pressure and threats for interference and expansion in the other Middle East countries, the Balkans and elsewhere, U.S. imperialism appeared with a new expansionist aggressive doctrine. It is about the so-called "Carter doctrine" on the right of the USA to interfere in the Middle East and elsewhere, where its neocolonialist interests are impaired. The main content of this doctrine has been formulated in the message the U.S. President addressed to the Congress recently. The appearance of U.S. imperialism with such a doctrine in such a turbulent international situation has aroused the concern of the peoples and democratic and progressive forces in the world and this is fully justifiable. It is well known from history that since the USA appeared on the world scene as an imperialist power with claims for hegemony on other countries and continents, the ideologists of U.S. imperialism have justified every expansionist action, every aggression and struggle launched by it, with a "doctrine" which has been named after the President who has ruled during the respective period. In this way there emerged the notorious "Monroe Doctrine". In this way there emerged the doctrines with the names of presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy-Johnson, and Nixon to justify the interferences, aggressions and the struggles of U.S. imperialism in Korea, the Congo, Indochina and Middle East, Latin America and Africa, etc.

Even the appearance now of U.S. imperialism with the "Carter doctrine" is not a reflex of doctrinomania or of the ambition of the present President not to leave the political scene without naming any "doctrine". It is directly linked with the events in Iran, Afghanistan and in the whole Middle East area, where the interests of U.S. imperialism and of all the other imperialist and social imperialist powers are suffering great blows as a result of the Iranian revolution and of the powerful wave of the anti-imperialist war of the peoples of that region. It is also linked with the fact that the hegemonic interests of USA in that region, following the occupation of Afghanistan are at risk and with the strengthening of the hegemonic positions of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, something which has made still fiercer the rivalry and the struggle of the two superpowers for spheres of influence there.

As a doctrine linked with the preservation of the hegemonic interests of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, the "Carter doctrine" is in fact a readaption, in compliance with the new historic conditions, of the previous doctrines of Eisenhower and Nixon-Kissinger. What is common for these three "doctrines" is that they recognize a kind of "legitimate right" to the USA to "defend," through military interference, its vital interests of oil in the Middle East. The new thing Carter added to the previous "doctrines" is the fact that the oil and all the other energy or strategic materials are considered as "international riches."

According to this doctrine, these materials are not the riches of the countries which produce them hence they have no right to act with them "according to their will," that is the producing countries have no right to take measures to nationalize and possess these materials on the basis of their undeniable sovereign rights and as their national interests require. This means that the producing countries of oil and of the other energy or strategic materials have a limited sovereignty on their natural resources, even not to say that no sovereignty is recognized to them.

This means that the imperialist powers alone have the unlimited right to make the law, to plunder the riches of the others, to trample under foot their sovereign legitimate rights.

As is seen, "Carter doctrine" and the Brezhnev doctrine on "limited sovereignty" have many things in common and are thoroughly permeated by the same imperialist and hegemonic neocolonialist spirit."

The appearance of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and Chinese social imperialism with the same doctrines as for their spirit and content, with identical concepts of justification of their policy of aggression, violence, plunder and occupation towards the other countries and peoples, once again clearly and convincingly reveals that they are the biggest and the most dangerous enemies of the peoples.

The "Carter doctrine" just as the other imperialist and social imperialist doctrines of interference and aggression, is the codification of a policy with a permanent action and global extension. It was not created only as a means against the "strategic disequilibrium" in the Middle East, due to the revolution in Iran and the occupation of Afghanistan, but it is a long term policy, which has been and will be followed in the future too by U.S. imperialism. It is a preliminary preparation to attack the revolutionary anti-imperialist movements in that region, not to allow that such changes and overthrows take place there, such as that in Iran, which threaten the imperialist interests of the USA and their imperialist allies. But this doctrine is also a warning towards their rival, the Soviet Union, not to extend its expansion beyond Afghanistan. Its act does not hit only the oil producing countries in the Middle East, but all the other countries of the world which produce oil, other energy materials or "strategic" raw materials.

The economic and military blockade, all the "policy of full suffocation" carried out today by the United States of America towards Iran, is in fact a concrete implementation of "Carter doctrine." The U.S. imperialism wants to set a threatening example to the other countries of the Middle East and the entire world, to show them that it is able to strangle and kneel through blockade and hunger, through the cut off of the financial sources not only Iran, but any other country which will have the courage to defend its national interests. But the brave Iranian people and other peoples of the Middle East, have neither been threatened nor have they reason to be threatened. They have in their hands a powerful weapon, oil which is the bread and blood of the industry of the "industrialized," "imperialist powers." The hunger of these powers for oil is more terrible than that for bread. If the peoples of this region will become real masters of their oil, that is to nationalize it, to put it under the national control and take up arms to defend the oil bearing fields, as it has happened in Iran, if all these countries will be in unity and solidarity among them, then the imperialist powers will remain as the fish out of water, powerless to impose their dictate. The failures they are suffering in face of the resistance and determination of the Iranian people is a lesson and inspiring example in this direction, is an instigation for the strengthening of the anti-imperialist struggle of all the peoples of the Middle East. Today, when the vital national interests of all the peoples of this region are put at stake, their fates are linked as never before.

The threat deriving from all the imperialist powers, today requires from them to rise on their feet in support of the Iranian people, the Afghan people and to elevate onto a higher stage the antiimperialist war. Thus they will make the plans of the imperialist and social-imperialist powers for aggressions, war and new invasions in this region fail and their new, imperialist, hegemonic and neocolonial "doctrines" be thrown in the dust bin just like their previous doctrines. And they are not alone. They have with them the peoples of the world because emerging with such doctrines of hegemony, aggression and war, the U.S. imperialism, Soviet socialimperialism, the Chinese social-imperialism and all the other imperialists and reactionaries have entered in war with all the world. Acting in this way they do nothing but bring near their failure, their inevitable death.

SHEHU RECEIVES GREEK AMBASSADOR 23 JANUARY

AU231942 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi was also present at the meeting.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ECUADOR

AU311018 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 31 (ATA)--Proceeding from the desire to develop relations between the two countries, the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, agreed to establish diplomatic relations in ambassadorial level.

ATA REPORTS PUBLICATION OF NEW BOOK BY ENVER HOXHA

AU311006 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 31 (ATA)--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the trade unions of Albania, the volume "Enver Hoxha, For the Trade Unions" (collection of works) was put into circulation.

This volume contains materials of the years 1941-1979.

TRUD LASHES OUT AT U.S. ENVOY LINOWITZ, MIDEAST POLICY

AU300938 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 30 (BTA)--In a commentary in today's TRUD on the long-term U.S. strategy in the Middle East, news analyst Todor Koyumdzhiev points out:

"The Washington strategists continue to lay down on the Egypt-Israeli deal and, tampering with its real nature, are trying to present it as a means which might bring security and quiet nearer that area".

According to the commentator, the mission of Sol Linowitz touring the Middle East as a special Carter's envoy to that part of the world, is to see to the smooth passing of the first steps towards the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel and at the same time to do fresh probing in order to resume negotiations on the granting of the so-called administrative autonomy on the west coast of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

It is emphasized in the commentary that the strains to launch the Camp David plot as a fact perfectly all right with the Arabs' longings, aim at yet another target: to divert the attention of the world public from what is being done in the Middle East at Washington's dictation.

It is namely with this target in mind, the author continues, that the Afghanistan events are deliberately imposed, and attempts are being made through their misinterpretation at convincing the Moslem peoples in the "good intentions" of the USA towards them.

Washington's desire to invoke artificial prejudice against the Afghan people, against the gains of the April revolution, to create preconditions for further intervention in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is obvious, the commentary points out.

In conclusion the author emphasizes that the U.S. political machinations in the Middle East are a threat to world peace.

U.S. MIDEAST MILITARY STRATEGY ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Return of 'Policeman's Fist'

AU292200 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Col Anastas Anastasov: "Military Hegemonism"]

[Excerpt] It seems that the crisis in the Persian Gulf area was a convenient pretext for U.S. military circles, who are trying to compel the American people to forget the Indochina adventure. They obviously think that now is the right moment to overcome the "Vietnam shock" and that the United States ought to resume its role as world policeman, indiscriminately applying the diplomacy of aircraft carriers and using force where and when the U.S. imperialist interests require it. That actually is the content of the Carter doctrine, the doctrine of military hegemonism. The U.S. President explains it in a very simple and cynical manner: All events and processes taking place throughout the world, which do not conform to Washington's interests, are "Moscow's deed," a "violation of stability," and of course...a pretext for their suppression. It is nothing new really, only the facade is new.

In the past the aggressions against Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, Korea and Vietnam were concealed by flatulent considerations of "defending democracy against communist expansion." Today they herald the defense of the "U.S. national interests." It is not difficult to decode the formula. It is known that from an economic point of view the United States cannot rely on its own resources anymore. Its dependence on the import of resources is constantly growing. However, according to U.S. political observer Drew Middleton, "political instability in the areas from which raw materials are being imported is directly proportional to the American monopolies' needs." Consequently, whether you like it or not, you have to use the "policeman's fist." The breakthrough in the strategic concepts of the American hegemonists, brought about by the Iranian revolution, compelled the hegemonists to undertake rapid and decisive actions to restore lost positions. Naturally, the time when the Marines could "restore order" is over. Now, as we see, they amass fleets, aircraft carriers, missile cruisers, and hundreds of airplanes.... Regardless of all that however, the situation in the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean remains increasingly tense and dangerous. By exacerbating the situation to the limit the United States is striving to achieve several basic goals.

First--to inflict a blow on detente and prevent its introduction in the military area. Thus they give a "green light" to a new jump in the arms race, something which only conforms to the interests of the monpolies. There also is an attempt to inflict a blow on the national liberation movement in the Near and Middle East, something which can have very dangerous consequences. A military alliance among imperialists, Maoists and some reactionary regimes, aimed against that region's peoples is being concocted. Simultaneously, Washington is obviously striving to utilize the noisy rattling of the sabre and the wild anti-Soviet propaganda campaign in order to deflect the attention of the peoples from Europe, and thus quietly dispose of the issue of deploying new kinds of missiles in Western Europe.

In more tangible and clear terms, Washington is obviously aiming at expanding its military presence in the Middle East, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, and influence the developments in Iran, Afghanistan, and the other neighboring countries. Second, Washington is striving to expand and consolidate its bases there by creating conditions for the activity of the new fifth fleet and..."the quick reaction unit."

The last decades showed that the policy of the "big stick" and the "policeman's fist" have obviously become obsolete. Despite all this today that policy, when used by insane politicians and militaristic generals, is becoming dangerous and requires exceptional vigilance and decisive resistance.

Pakistan 'Key Element'

AU300930 Sofia BTA in English 0837 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

["Pakistan in Beijing and Washington's Strategy"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 30 (BTA)--A KOOPERATIVNO SELO commentary under the above headline points out: "The key element in the strategy of Washington and Beijing in the Middle East now is Pakistan, and if one has to mark where the 'parallel interests' in the foreign policy of the USA and China are being materialized, the place is Islamabad".

It is emphasized further on that the USA and China are viewing Pakistan as a strategic place of arms against the national liberation movements in South Asia.

KOOPERATIVNO SELO points out that the most important now is not whether an overt military alliance between Pakistan, China and the USA will be achieved. The danger comes from the decision of the Pakistani Government to carry out a nuclear test within three months. In its preparation Islamabad had the generous support of China and some Western firms.

There is no doubt, according to the daily, that the turning of Pakistan into a chief bastion of Sino-American military strategy in that part of the world will induce an arms race. In conclusion KOOPERATIVNO SELO reads: "Set against the background of the general extreme complication of the international situation, of a super concentration of U.S. naval units in the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the Tehran hostages suspense, etc., the Pakistan-China-USA alliance gives rise to just alarm among the peoples and public of south and central Asia."

U.S. Military Buildup

AU301937 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

["Washington Peace Pose and the Real Military Situation in the Gulf"--BTA headline]

[Text] Tehran, January 30 (BTA special correspondent Vasil Vasilev)--The news coming from Washington in the last few weeks claimed that the USA has been seeking a peaceful solution to the present crisis in the U.S.-Iranian relations. The economic blockade scare has been gradually replaced by the white flag of negotiations and the American side's addresses of good-will to Tehran have become ever more frequent.

A string of successfully camouflaged and muted facts, however, shows that the true U.S. intentions are diametrically opposed to its public statements.

According to various sources, the big U.S. naval base on the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean has been supplied in recent months with nuclear missiles, latest combat hardware and large stocks of conventional weaponry. Some of the military air personnel was posed from the base to the Kitty Hawk aircraft carrier, cruising at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. "The gulf and the Indian Ocean have never witnessed such a build-up of U.S. naval units. The U.S. aircraft carriers and combat missile-carriers at the gulf's mouth are ready for action", writes the Iranian newspaper MARDON.

According to Radio Aden, the Midway aircraft-carrier and five other naval vessels are engaged in maneouvers in the Indian Ocean typical for pre-combat operations.

New U.S. combat formations have been deployed at the air base Dhahran in Saudi Arabia in the last two months. Jordan's AD-DUSTUR reports on massing up of U.S. naval vessels in the Gulf of Oman and along the coasts of Bahrain. According to this newspaper, the Pentagon has got everything ready for the transport of a division of Marines and paratroopers to the Persian Gulf. Another special task force has been lifted from its base in North Carolina to Israel awaiting further orders.

Certain Tehran papers note that the American naval and air buildup in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean betrays the existence of plans for military invasion of Iran.

One of these plans is said to envisage a surprise attack on the vitally important centres in the country and air raids over Tehran, Qom, the oil fields, the island of Kharq, where the oil terminals come out and over the main highways. Another plan is said to envisage a naval blockade and airborne landing with the aim of occupying Tehran. The troops assigned the task of occupying the capital and its airport, are said to amount to some 20,000 in the view of the Mehrabad paper.

"For all the formal statements insisting on the peaceful solution of the current Irano-American crisis", writes the Iranian paper MARDON, "the American Government is seriously considering the possibility for a military intervention in Iran and this is revealed by the stepped up military preparation and the buildup of naval and air units of the United States in the Persian Gulf and around Bahrain". The only effective way of settling the current crisis is to stand up against and resist these criminal plans, concludes the paper.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DESCRIBED AS 'IMPERIALIST PLOT'

AU282032 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU

["Islam Made in the USA"--BTA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Jan 28, (BTA)--Our special correspondent in Tehran comments:

Is it possible to put up an Islamic front against the Iranian Islamic revolution? The conference currently sitting in Pakistan seems to be far away from such intentions. But if a glance is cast on the strategic aims of its true organizers, and if the pro-imperialist policy of some countries with Muslim population is taken into consideration, it won't be surprising to learn shortly that an Islamic front has been put up and directed against the Iranian or Palestinian revolution.

The conductors of the present conference are trying to turn it into a tribune for their own anti-Sovietism and into a nest of plots against the Afghan revolution. Their cries insisting on "protection" of the Afghan Muslims are trying to muffle the roar of the American fleet's engines in the Persian Gulf. The naive listeners in the region turned deaf ears even to the roar of Israeli bombings over Lebanese soil. It is all but natural to start asking ourselves: Why was it so that before the Afghan events, the so-called defenders of Islam remained silent to the threats voiced by the United States against the Iranian revolution? Was it a sheer coincidence that the date of conference opening was the anniversary of the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian separate peace and was it not an attempt at diverting the struggle of the Arab peoples away from the capitulant's deal of the Islamic leader of Egypt?

The foreign observer can be accused of partiality. Why it is so that basic revolutionary forces in present-day Iran, whom nobody can accuse of "anti-Islamism" were so persistent and insistent in their attacks at the Islamabad conference? Today the Iranian capital witnessed a powerful demonstration, staged by the Muslim students from Tehran University. "The Pakistan conference is an American plot", "The American plot in the Middle East must be exposed and the conference in Pakistan condemned," reads the resolution adopted by the demonstrators.

Even the most biased observer will find it difficult to prove that the students of the theological faculty in the city of Qom, have come under communist influence.

In their view, however, the Islamabad conference is "a plot of the United States, China, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, which are seeking to divert the attention of the Muslims and the oppressed with the aid of the reactionary, so-called Muslim countries and to rally them against communism, to deprive the Muslim peoples of the opportunity to liberate themselves from the domination of the materialistic unloyal Western capitalism and eventually to isolate the Iranian Islamic revolution."

If for all that the opinion of the students matters little or is not very indicative, then the press should be expected to reflect the stand of the political forces. The Islamic Republic paper described the Pakistani conference as "imperialist plot", organized in "defence of Islam."

"To speak of Afghan Muslims, to organize an alliance between China, America and Pakistan, to fan up provocational news concerning 'the Soviet threat' at the Afghanistan-Iranian border, to boycott the grain supplies to the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, to try to boycott the Moscow Olympic games and ultimately to organize an Islamic conference--all this should be viewed in the light of the imperialist policy against the peoples and revolutionary movements," wrote the independent Tehran daily KAYHAN.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CARRIES BCP-SOUTH AFRICAN CP COMMJNIQUE

AU310745 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

["Joint communique" issued in Sofia on 26 January following the 22-25 January visit to Bulgaria by an SACP delegation led by Yusuf Dadoo, SACP national secretary]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the South African Communist Party [SACP] Central Committee led by Yusuf Dadoo, SACP national chairman, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 22-25 January 1980.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Yusuf Dadoo, SACP national chairman. The order was awarded to Yusuf Dadoo for his contribution to the international communist and national liberation movement and for his contribution to the consolidation of fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the SACP, as well as on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The SACP delegation laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid its respects to Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's teacher and leader, and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement.

During their stay in Bulgaria the South African comrades visited the Vitosha state enterprise where a meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the South African people was held.

The delegation of the SACP Central Committee held talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Comrade [illegible] Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary. During the talks the delegations briefed each other on the tasks that the two parties are facing at the present stage of development. The two sides exchanged opinions on topical problems of international life and on issues of the worldwide communist and workers movement.

The SACP delegation reported on the situation in South Africa and on the activities of the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress aimed at rallying and mobilizing all progressive forces in the country in the struggle for the liquidation of the apartheid regime and in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, and for a free and truly independent and democratic South Africa.

The BCP representatives expressed their high appreciation for the activities of South African communists, as well as for the great successes that they have achieved, despite the racist terror, in the struggle against racism. The BCP delegation once again stressed that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria most resolutely denounce the policy of apartheid conducted by the South African racists as a policy representing a threat to peace and security in Africa, as well as throughout the world. The irrevocable solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the South African people for their true independence and social progress was once more confirmed. The high appreciation of the BCP for the SACP's contribution in consolidating the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement upon the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was pointed out.

The BCP delegation briefed the South African delegation on the BCP activities in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference, on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the efforts that the Bulgarian people are devoting to the further perfection of socialist labor organization, on the consistent peace-loving policy conducted by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on the unshakable solidarity and support that they are rendering to the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

The SACP representatives welcomed the historical successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in socialist construction. They stressed the contribution of the BCP to the preservation of the purity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and to the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement. The South African delegates expressed their high appreciation for the unchanging peace-loving policy conducted by the BCP and by the People's Republic of Bulgaria--a policy aimed at the consolidation of good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, and at the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Having expressed their high appreciation for the consistent internationalist policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the South African communists expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of the people of South Africa to the BCP and to the Bulgarian people for the support they are rendering them in their struggle for the liquidation of apartheid and for true national independence and social progress.

In exchanging opinions on the international situation, special attention was paid to the situation in Africa and, more particularly to the problems of the national liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa. It was noted that complete unanimity of views exists as regards all questions discussed.

The two delegations stressed that the existence of the disgraceful apartheid system in South Africa represents a threat to peace and security throughout the world. The two delegations most resolutely denounced the assistance that the Western states are rendering the racist regime in the economic, political and military sectors--including also in the development of nuclear weapons, the purpose of which is to transform South Africa into an arena of counteraction for imperialism in Africa. That fact is demonstrated by the hegemonistic and aggressive policy conducted by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against the neighboring independent and sovereign states.

The BCP and SACP delegations expressed their satisfaction with the successes achieved by the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of their true representative--the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe--in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for national independence and social progress. The two delegations resolutely denounced the persistent maneuvers of the imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at creating difficulties for the Patriotic Front so that it may be prevented from achieving true national independence for Zimbabwe.

The two delegations expressed their militant solidarity with the people of Namibia and its vanguard--SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]--and insisted upon the full and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, and the implementation of the UN decisions pertaining to the question of his country's independence. They denounced the actions of the Western states that support the racists in their tactics of postponing the decision of the Namibian problem. Those actions are aimed are creating conditions for imposing a pro-imperialist puppet government.

The two parties welcome the victories of the peoples of Mozambique and Angola, as well as of Ethiopia and the other countries having a socialist orientation. The two sides pointed out that the historic successes achieved by the African peoples in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for independence and social progress are indissolubly linked with the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence conducted by the USSR and by the other countries belonging to the socialist community. The two delegations stressed the necessity of further rallying the forces of socialism and national independence, and the necessity of consolidating the cooperation between progressive African states and the countries of the socialist community so that the attempts of the imperialists to deprive the African peoples of their achievements will fail.

The two delegations consider that the most important task facing the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world is the task of preserving the consolidating universal peace. The two delegations denounced the plans of the NATO member-states to speed up the armaments race and confirmed their point of view that universal and full disarmament is of primary importance in consolidating peace and security throughout the world. In this connection the two delegations denounced the decision of the U.S. ruling circles to postpone the discussion of ratifying the SALT II treaty that was signed between the United States and the USSR.

The two delegations expressed their full solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and welcomed the victories that these people achieved following the 1978 April revolution despite the intrigues of imperialism. The two delegations most severely condemned the attempts of Western and Beijing propaganda to take advantage of the Afghanistan events and of the assistance rendered by the USSR to the people of that country--an assistance based on the UN charter and on the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation signed between the USSR and Afghanistan. Such attempts are meant to slander the Soviet Union and its peace-loving Leninist foreign policy.

The two delegations condemned the anti-Marxist essence of Maoism and pointed out that the great-state and hegemonistic policy of the present Chinese leadership, which is hostile to peace, and the overt conspiracy of the Chinese leadership with the most reactionary imperialist circles are aimed against the interest of the peoples who are struggling for independence and social progress.

The BCP and the SACP expressed their solidarity with the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which have become objects of the policy of aggression, threats and pressure conducted by the Beijing hegemonists.

During the talks it was stressed that the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved through separatist and defeatist deals, but only through the full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and only through the implementation of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and of establishing their own independent state, as well as through insuring an independent existence for all states and peoples living in that area.

The SACP and BCP representatives stressed their parties' firm resolve in the future to continue to work for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two delgations expressed their gratification at the fraternal relations existing between the BCP and SACP and confirmed their parties' firm resolve to expand and intensify the cooperation between them in the interests of the two friendly peoples, in the interest of their common struggle against imperialism, apartheid and racism, for peace and social progress throughout the world.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA--Lagos, 15 January (BTA report)--Aleksandur Karlov Atanasov, Bulgarian ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria has presented his credentials to Alhaji Shehu Shagri, president of the republic. (Ishaya Audu), minister of external affairs, and the diplomats attached to the Bulgarian mission in Lagos also attended the ceremony. Following the cermony, talks were held during which the newly appointed Bulgarian ambassador presented the president with personal message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. President Shagri expressed sincere gratitude for Comrade Todor Zhivkov's cordial greetings and good wishes. He also highly assessed the state of the bilateral relations and emphasized the wide possibilities for their future development. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 16 Jan 80 p 5 AU]

HEALTH DELEGATION TO KUWAIT--A Bulgarian delegation led by Prof Dr Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of national health and chairman of the medical academy, left for Kuwait today. The delgation will study health protection measures in Kuwait and will also discuss the trends and forms of the future cooperation in the sphere of health protection, medical science and education. The delegation is composed of eminent Bulgarian physicians and scientists who will immediately render consultative assistance there. [Text] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU]

DELEGATION VISITS CSSR--The delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Stanisn Bonev, BCP Central Committee Planning-Economic Department head, has returned from Prague. The delegation had visited the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Jan 80 AU]

CARTER MISUSES DEMOCRACY IN FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

AU311244 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 30 Jan 80 p 7 AU

["(HK)"-signed article: "Democracy American Style"]

[Text] There have been several bourgeois newspapers among those who have voiced ironical remarks about American President Carter's questionable notions about freedom, and rightly so, because the tyranny, ignorance and violence that the United States has on its conscience, as a result of its direct military adventures or crudely executed CIA-staged coups, must open even a blind man's eyes. The case of the military coup in Chile--the toppling of a democratically-elected government and the murder of President Allende--is only one of many events that support this contention. Indignation over this fact helped Carter fight his way through to the Presidency.

As the old proverb says: Beware when a sow grows horns, because then she is more dangerous than a wild steer. The very things that in the past Carter held to be so bad, dishonest and repulsive and the things that lay so heavily on the U.S. conscience in the election campaign period, he is today wrapping in the most beautiful garb and presenting to the world as the best quality product. He is undemocratically foisting the system that enables him to perform such juggling lessons in the democratic style on the countries of Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa. He demonstrated his model of democracy very tellingly by using gross and almost arrogant pressure on all those who though that the discrimination against the 22d Olympic games in Moscow was not a manifestation of prudent statesmanlike thinking. Let us add that the manner in which he forced respect out of the U.S. Olympic Committee entitles one at least to ponder his method of bringing one's opponents back to their senses.

The whole world had the opportunity of seeing and hearing how Robert Kane, the chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee, resisted the pressure to boycott the Moscow Olympic games at a session of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee. Then, lo and behold, overnight Carter persuaded him that he was wrong. Not only has he begun to agree with Carter, he has submitted a proposal to the International Olympic Committee calling on it to move or cancel the Olympic games. Such a sudden change in the U.S. Olympic Committee's position points to a tough dictat, the failure to respect which more than one citizen in the "free United States" has already paid for with his existence. That the Americans also want to teach such a lesson in democracy to their allies is attested to by the case of Benjamin Civiletti, U.S. attorney general, who used an interesting but telling expression at a recent press conference when he said that the U.S. Government would push through the boycott of the Olympic games. From the speeches of American agitators who have been dispersed around the globe it is obvious that his tough words are meant seriously. They are designed to make easier for them a task that is not exactly the easiest, and one that is certainly not popular. The world understands that statements like Civiletti's are--as a rule--immediately followed by much tougher arguments.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES BANI SADR ON ELECTION

LD291642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has sent a telegram to Abolhassan Bani Sadr congratulating him on his election to the office of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

COLOTKA RECEIVES OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD312211 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. The meeting took place prior to the termination of the diplomat's tour of duty.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND AIDS MUTUAL DEVELOPMENT

AU301430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Jan Lipavsky article: "On Czechoslovak-Polish Cooperation; With Joint Efforts"]

[Text] Czechoslovak-Polish mutual trade and economic cooperation plays an important role in the development of the two countries' production potential and in their socialist construction; it was like this in the past, and it is like this now. If that cooperation did not exist, it would be far more difficult to cope with the unfavorable pressure resulting from the runaway prices of imports from the capitalist states, or with various discriminatory measures that are being applied by many Western governments against Poland, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries.

Thus it is pleasing that we have succeeded in maintaining the high rate of trade exchange between our states, whose volume, compared with the long-term agreement, has doubled. The expansion and deepening of the division of labor and a joint solution of raw material, energy, fuel, transportation and other problems are also in the interest of both sides.

Mutual Advantage

The protocol on the goods exchange and payments concluded by our two countries for 1980, proceeds from this. On the one hand the protocol illustrates the complexity of the economic situation in which we find ourselves, but on the other it also shows ways of mastering it. It reflects the necessity of further structural changes in both economies and of pursuing greater economic efficiency and a higher standard of trade exchange. It is thus good that the state plans for this year and the coming years account for such changes, because--among other things--the structure of the trade exchange to date should correspond ever better and ever more closely to the genuine needs of the two economies. It is no coincidence therefore that our deliveries to Poland are destined primarily for those sectors that have priority in the Polish 5-year plan. This involves deliveries of machinery and installations for the food industry and agriculture. In this way we are helping to stabilize the balance of the economic development in the Polish People's Republic, and at the same time we are jointly insuring the production of food, which--like raw materials--is a strategic material. Poland in turn is helping us to speed up the construction of some energy projects, not only by its participation in their construction, (at Melnik and Tusimice) but also by comprehensive construction and the delivery of "Turnkey" projects--as was the case with the Prunerov II electric powerplant. Let us emphasize that the Polish side gives great attention and care to these capital investment projects. At its recent session, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic assessed the state of the Prunerov capital investment project and adopted measures aimed at ensuring the successful progress of the work there.

This is just to illustrate the concept of Czechoslovak-Polish economic and trade cooperation, without ignoring the fact that the trade protocol for 1980 envisages that the CSSR will import from the Polish People's Republic machine tools, high and low voltage technology, mining and metallurgical installations, transportation technology, installations for the textile and chemical industries, computer technology, tools and other products. Polish organizations will continue to regulate some of our rivers. Apart from this, we will get some important raw materials from Poland, such as coal and sulfur. As regards deliveries of consumer goods, Polish producers will enrich our market with certain textile products, electronic products, sewing machines, furniture and cosmetic items, and an exchange of goods agreed between the two countries' domestic trade organizations and cooperative organizations will contribute to the diversification of goods on our market. Czechoslovakia in turn, as the protocol says, will deliver to Poland metal-working machines, electroengineering products, locomotives, trucks, railroad cars, tractor components, textile and shoemaking machinery and other products.

Thus it is obvious that Poland is an important trade and economic partner for Czechoslovakia this year, especially if we consider that the deliveries resulting from the concluded accords on cooperation and specialization account for 26 percent of the overall turnover, 31 percent of which are machine installations and machinery. After all, we too are highly regarded by Poland as a trade and economic partner.

Identical Objective: High Degree of Efficiency

The Czechoslovak-Polish mutual division of labor is particularly interested in further increasing the efficiency of the two economies, so that both countries benefit as much as possible from it. The point of departure in this respect is the coordination of the two countries' 1981-85 national economic plans, which is nearing completion. The coordination proceeds from the "Main Directions of the Expansion and Deepening of Economic Cooperation After 1980," which was adopted on the occasion of the visit to the CSSR by a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic in 1977. The realization of the main directions is, as a rule, the focal point of the working meetings of Comrades Gierek and Husak, the highest Polish and Czechoslovak representatives. In the course of time it has become apparent however, that this document also needs the attention of the state and economic bodies and organizations, and--above all--their initiative in implementing it in practice. This was, after all, emphasized more than once during the meetings of the two countries' premiers. It is not only the economies of Czechoslovakia and Poland that are involved and their mutual division of labor--particularly in the sphere of cooperation and specialization, it is with this division of labor that we want to contribute jointly to the integration processes of the entire socialist community.

Poland and Czechoslovakia have good prerequisites for that, one of the reasons being that the structure of our economies is similar and our industrial potentials can complement one another. The two countries' important industrial agglomerates are located along each side of the border and, moreover, various sectors have been closely cooperating for years now. What we mean is, for example, the cooperation between the Ostrava and Katowicz areas, between the Kosice and Krosno areas, between the Hradec Kralove and Wroclaw areas, and--following the new territorial division in the Polish People's Republic--between the Hradec Kralove and Walbrzych areas. Equally, there is no lack of initiative for cooperation between some Polish and Czechoslovak cities. All this constitutes an immense political capital of not only Czechoslovak-Polish mutuality, but also of the economic division of labor, on which even demanding resolutions or the plans for industrial cooperation and industrialization that are still in the elaboration stage can easily rely. At the same time--and this is a new feature--a direct cooperation between some Polish and Czechoslovak agricultural cooperatives has been developing successfully.

To Make Use of Further Opportunities

That is not to say that we have already made use of all the opportunities offered by economic cooperation; far from it. Therefore every meeting of the two countries' representatives gives a new impetus to the expansion of the division of labor. In particular there are unused opportunities in those sectors that will increasingly decide the development of the raw materials base and scientific-technical progress in general. This applies in the first place to automation and to the introduction of electronics. Let us recall that both our states have adopted the principle of introducing electronics.

The potential for trade and economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic is not exhausted and cannot be exhausted by those few dozen--although highly useful--concluded accords. One of the reasons for this is that because of the high demands on the further development of our economies, the division of labor is a vital necessity and must apply to an ever broader range of economic activity of the states of the socialist community. Joint efforts are simply needed to overcome various problems and difficulties and to increase the prosperity of the economies; joint efforts achieve more.

KEMPNY RECEIVES SED'S EGON WINKELMANN

LD242354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Egon Winkelmann, member of the SED's Central Auditing Commission, in Prague today. They discussed the plan of relations between the two parties for 1980-81 and further deepening of cooperation in the international communist and workers movement.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DENMARK

LD261059 Prague CTK in English 2001 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Talks between government delegations of Czechoslovakia and Denmark on a plan of cultural, education and scientific cooperation in 1980-1983 were held on January 23-25. At the end of the talks, the delegates signed a plan, providing for relations in culture, education, science, film, sports and mass media. Both sides said that the development of cooperation is a contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

AGRICULTURE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD271626 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A protocol on scientific-technical cooperation in the current year has been signed in Havana between the CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture. The protocol provides for a regular exchange of information and the training of Cuban specialists in Czechoslovakia.

STROUGAL RECEIVES PERUVIAN ECONOMIC MINISTER

LD282344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Javier Silva Ruete, Peru's minister of economy and finances, who is in Czechoslovakia on a brief official visit.

Both representatives voiced the interest of their respective governments in the intensification of mutual contacts, particularly economic cooperation and trade exchanges. They noted that there exist prerequisites for the expansion of mutually advantageous economic relations, utilization of which could make a contribution to the development of the national economies of both Czechoslovakia and Peru. Specific suggestions advanced concern possibilities for cooperation, especially in the energy and engineering sectors. At the close of their discussions, Lubomir Strougal and Javier Silva Ruete stressed the importance of international economic cooperation and trade for the creation of friendly relations and understanding between nations in the interest of peace and the relaxation of tension.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH PERUVIAN LABOR GROUP DELEGATION

LD250102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today a study delegation of the Peruvian General Confederation of Labor. The delegation is led by its general secretary, Eduardo Castillo.

Comrade Hoffmann informed the Peruvian guests about the main tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement, especially about the participation of trade unions in the further development of the Czechoslovak economy. The Peruvian delegation briefed Comrade Hoffmann on the current situation in its country and the struggle of the Peruvian people for elimination of social and political injustice.

BILAK RECEIVES COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

LD282147 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Communist Party of Colombia General Secretary Gilberto Vieira has paid a brief visit to Czechoslovakia. He has been received by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak.

They exchanged information on the situation in their parties and the international communist and workers movement, as well as some problems of international development.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH PDRY SIGNED IN ADEN

LD301132 Prague CTK in English 0943 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Aden--Agreements in cooperation in economy, trade and tourism were signed here on Tuesday [29 January] by representatives of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic [PDRY] and a Czechoslovak delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Frantisek Zurek.

The agreements provide for the building of a hotel in Democratic Yemen, the reconstruction of a textile factory, the extension of the ANA press agency and the building of a housing estate.

COUPONS REQUIRED FOR FUEL OIL CUSTOMERS

LD261009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Here is important information for all those who use oil heat during the winter or possess diesel engines: Benzina enterprise informs all private customers who buy fuel for diesel engines and oil furnaces that effective 1 February, that is, next Friday, they will no longer be able to buy fuel for cash but only with coupons. The coupons can be purchased either at Benzina counters selling these coupons or at district or municipal post offices.

NUCLEAR INDUSTRY PROGRAM NECESSARY TO MEET ENERGY NEEDS

LD231343 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The only way for Czechoslovakia to satisfy energy appetites is through the industrial assimilation of nuclear energy. By 1990 Czechoslovakia should have increased its generation of electricity by about 8,000-10,000 megawatts, and nuclear plants will then contribute about 30 percent of the total energy output.

This very demanding program is based on the 1970 and 1976 cooperation agreements between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Under these agreements nuclear power stations at Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany, with a total output of 3,500 megawatts, are already under construction and should be completed by 1985.

The next large powerstation is planned for the beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan at Mochovce in South Slovakia. This will be the last of our 440 megawatt units, following which the second stage, with 1,000-megawatt units fitted with a protection shield will be commissioned. These are currently under construction in the Soviet Union and by the time they are installed in our country they will have already been sufficiently tested in operation. At present the construction of these powerstations with 1,000 megawatt units is intended mainly for two places--Southern Bohemia and Northern Moravia. The decisive criterion for the location of power stations is, of course, safety. One of the strictest conditions is that the selected area should be seismologically stable.

CIVIL RIGHTS LAWYER SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

LD291539 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia: 10 Months Imprisonment for Lawyer Josef Danisz"]

[Text] It was learned in Paris that Czech lawyer Josef Danisz, charged with "contempt of court and insulting police officers," was sentenced yesterday to 10 months imprisonment in Hradec Kralove, 100 km from Prague. Already suspended from the bar for 3 years last June, Mr Danisz has appealed and is not at present in prison.

The lawyer risks permanent suspension as the Prague Lawyers Association has asked for his disbarrment. According to the charge, Josef Danisz's "offensive" remarks, as yet unspecified, are "a danger to society."

In fact, the Czech lawyer seems primarily accused of trying to defend Charter 77 signatories and human rights activists. In 1978 he openly denounced the Czech Security Service's assaults on his client, Jiri Chmel; Mr Danisz had also made reference to the show trials of the fifties.

U.S. PRESSURES MEDITERRANEAN STATES FOR OWN AIMS

DW301238 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1109 GMT 30 Jan 80 DW

[Hermann Burghardt commentary]

[Text] The United States and NATO have been trying for years to implement their political aims with a policy of strength in the Mediterranean area. With the Truman doctrine the United States replaced Great Britain in this area and started the cold war. Western observers believe that the Carter doctrine is a return to that atmosphere. Hermann Burghardt analyzes recent developments in that region:

The return of the Carter government to the policy of strength in the Mediterranean area has undoubtedly been well-prepared. Intensified pressure has been exerted for months on the states of that area. The U.S. 6th Fleet, which maintains bases in Italy, Greece and Turkey, represents a permanent danger for the neighboring states which are exposed to Washington's permanent interference in their internal affairs.

U.S. Ambassador to Rome Gardner stated early this year that his government rejects participation of the communist party in the government. Even more obvious was the action of the United States in Turkey after the loss of military bases in Iran. The allied NATO states and the United States have been looking on the crisis situation in Turkey that has existed since 1978, when state bankruptcy was declared. They were only prepared to grant credits to that ally when he had introduced a government change and when the new cabinet yielded to the demands of its partners. A military agreement and three additional agreements with a validity of 5 years have been concluded. Since that time Washington has again been in control of its military bases. Turkey is supposed to obtain arms valued at $400 million.

Plans envisaging the incorporation into NATO of the island republic of Cyprus are also being further pursued. Greece is being pressured to join the military organization of NATO again. Assassinations with explosives in Athens indicate that a military putsch like that in April 1916 is quite possible. Developments in these countries are not in line with the attempts of the imperialist's aims at establishing even closer links with them.

The communists and socialists of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in Greece have called for a struggle against the nuclear missile plans of NATO in Western Europe. Even the conservative Karamanlis Government shows with the statement of Foreign Minister Rallis, who said his country will not boycott the Olympic games, that it will not fully follow in the wake of Washington's anti-Soviet campaign.

The Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus demands that the policy of detente and of preserving peace be continued. This is a policy that was also supported by the Cypriot Government when Foreign Minister Fischer visited Nicosia recently.

In Turkey, where street demonstrations against the United States have taken place, 15 leftist organizations announced their solidarity with the Afghan revolution in a common declaration.

Washington's pressure on the governments in the Mediterranean area cannot stop the growing opposition in these countries against the policy of strength.

SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING TO TAKE PLACE AT 'CONVENIENT' TIME

LD301528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, have agreed to arrange the federal chancellor's planned working visit to the GDR on a date this year convenient to both sides.

The federal chancellor and the chairman of the Council of State are convinced that their meeting will benefit the development of good-neighborly relations between the two German states and the consolidation of their cooperation in the interests of peace and of the people.

Postponement Request Noted

AU010908 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Bonn (ADN)--According to the statement made by FRG Government spokesman Gruenewald at a press conference on Wednesday [30 January] in Bonn, the initiative for the postponement of the date for a working meeting between State Council Chairman Honecker and Federal Chancellor Schmidt "in the present phase of tense East-West relations emanated from the GDR side."

HONECKER, STOPH GREET INDIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU301524 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India--date not given]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India we extend to you, and to the government and people of India, the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

Our people cherish profound respect for the great achievements of the friendly Indian people, liberated from the shackles of colonialism, in the all-round development of their country.

The respected contribution of the Republic of India to the struggle for peace, detente and international cooperation as well as its effective activity in the movement of the nonalined states are highly appreciated by the GDR.

Relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation have been developing between the GDR and the Republic of India for decades. It is our firm conviction that these relations which have been persistently promoted by our personal meetings will experience a further upsurge in the interest of consolidating peace and for the benefit of our peoples.

Esteemed Mr President and esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, accept our best wishes for good health, creative vigor and success in your responsible activity.

SOVIET FIRM TO DELIVER 19 MILLION TONS OF CRUDE OIL

LD281550 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The director generals of the Schwedt petrochemical combine and the Soviet foreign trade enterprise Soyuznefteeksport signed a contract in Moscow today for the delivery of 19 million tons of crude oil to the GDR. The basis for this is the protocol on mutual supplies and services between the GDR and the USSR for 1980.

AXEN RECEIVES PZPR DELEGATION, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU301034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received a PZPR Central Committee delegation headed by Waclaw Piatkowski, chief of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, at the Central Committee Building on Monday [28 January]. The Polish guests visited Berlin for the purpose of coordinating the plan for cooperation between the SED and the PZPR for the years 1980-81.

In the course of the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Hermann Axen expounded extensively on the results of the SED Central Committee's 11th meeting and on questions relevant to the deliberations of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the SED Kreis leadership.

During the exchange of views on topical international questions both sides fully agreed in stating that the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, together with the USSR, the other states of the Warsaw Pact and all peace-loving forces of the world, will continue with determination the struggle for peace and security of the peoples with the aim of checking the rearmament course stepped up by NATO's Brussels missile decisions in time.

Both parties stand in solidarity at the side of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is defending its independence and peace in the Middle East with the internationalist help of the USSR.

The talk was also attended by Egon Winkelmann, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations, and Jerzy Gawrysiak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR.

ANGOLA RATIFIES FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY

AU301224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Luanda (ADN report)--The Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Angola has ratified the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola. This was announced in Luanda in a communique on Saturday [26 January]. The treaty was signed in Luanda last year during the visit of the party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The treaty envisages the continuation of the all-round cooperation between the two countries on a long-range basis at an even higher level and defines the basic orientations of their collaboration in international policy. The duration of the treaty is 20 years.

HONECKER RECEIVES MADAGASCAR PARTY OFFICIALS

LD282340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the members of the Political Bureau of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution of Madagascar, Gisele Rabesahala and (Radaody Rakotondravao Laurent). The guests from Madagascar conveyed a personal message and cordial greetings from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and chairman of the National Front, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

They reported on the efforts being made by the people of Madagascar in the construction of a new progressive system. Their country wants to consolidate and further expand the anti-imperialist alliance with the socialist states. The confrontation policy of imperialist circles, which had led to an exacerbation of the international situation, demands the union of forces of goodwill in the struggle for the preservation of peace. The internationalist support of the GDR for the peoples who are struggling for their national independence and social progress is highly regarded in Africa.

Referring to the policy of imperialist circles, particularly the United States, which is antidetente and a danger to peace, Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR resolutely opposes all imperialist attempts to hold up the struggle of the peoples for peace, disarmament and social progress. Taking as its starting point its historical experience with imperialism and war, the people of the GDR will continue, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to strive consistently for peace, detente and disarmament.

Erich Honecker expressed great regard for the efforts of the people of Madagascar for the implementation of the "Charter of the Socialist Madagascar Revolution." He emphasized the GDR's interest and readiness to develop cooperation with Madagascar in solidarity.

MINISTER STEGER DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH CUBAN OFFICIALS

AU301350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Havana (ADN report)--Otfried Steger, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, was received in Havana by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of State and Ministers. The two sides discussed tasks related to the scientific-technical and economic cooperation between both countries in the sphere of electrical engineering and electronics. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. The meeting was attended by Marcos Lage Coello, Cuban minister of the metallurgical industry and metal processing [title as published], and Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez, Cuban minister of communications, as well as by GDR Ambassador Dr Harry Spindler.

During its recently completed 6-day visit to Cuba, the GDR delegation, led by Minister Steger, conducted numerous talks and visited enterprises and institutes. Minister Steger met Minister Marcos Lage Coello for a comradely exchange of views about problems of intensified cooperation.

MORE EFFECTIVE WORK, USE OF RESOURCES NEEDED IN ECONOMY

LD270309 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Wolfgang Dost commentary]

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker has just pointed out again that an increase in our economic performance hinges on our working more effectively. This improvement in performance is indispensable.

We shall stick to our program of full employment, prosperity, growth and stability. We shall stick to it in the knowledge that the rising price trend for commodities is continuing and that it is becoming ever more difficult to obtain them. From this flow a number of objective constraints: First and foremost, we must deploy what we have--our not inconsiderable physical and intellectual potential--more effectively. We cannot change conditions in the commodity markets, but we can control our handling of raw materials, supplies and energy. We have no alternative but to respond to the growing constraint to produce more without a proportionate increase in the use of materials and other inputs. One example: Last year we increased our industrial production by 4.8 percent. For this 4.8 percent increase we used an extra 1.3 percent more primary materials. This year's plan provides for a 4.7 percent growth in industrial output with an even lower increase in raw materials input.

No one will deny that 1980 will not be a picnic. Equally undeniably, we can lower the unit consumption of commodities and materials more consistently. Let me give an example: We are using considerably more material for about half the products of our metal-processing industry than is customary internationally. Clearly, the greatest profit in the market goes not to the producer of the heaviest article, but to the maker of goods with the highest performance. It is doubtless a challenge; a challenge to the skill and industry of all of us.

Science and technology, innovation, full use of working time, and thrift in handling all production inputs are the unfailing sources of our social wealth. From them we draw the resources for the gradual pursuit of our social policy program as well as everything we need for our security. Imperialism is only waiting for us to flag in our efforts in order to attack us; We shall not do it that favor. This was stated among others by the staff of the Schwedt petrochemical combine in a letter to Erich Honecker. They have fulfilled their plan for over 9 years and will go on fulfilling it. Their pledge of producing goods worth 9.7 percent more than in 1979, lowering prime costs by at least 3.5 percent, releasing by the 10th SED Congress 1,600 workers urgently needed elsewhere, and reducing materials costs by M130 million clearly shows that this year's plan contains many tough tasks, including the obligation to overfulfill it by at least one day's output. No picnic to be sure, not even for the Schwedt chemical workers.

MODERNIZATION OF MERCHANT MARINE PLANNED

AU301032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Hans Jordan article]

[Summary] The GDR's Merchant Marine was further modernized in 1979. Sixteen new modern ships greatly contributed to the overall result of 12.2 million tons of foreign trade goods shipped by sea. [paragraph continues]

The fleet was reinforced with four Poseidon ships from the Neptun yard, three Neptun type freighters, five Meridian ships from the Warnow yard, two lye tankers and two lumber freighters, Capt Artur Maul, director general of the Maritime Transport and Port Economy combine, announced at a recent press conference.

"The universal adaptability of the new ships also makes possible new techniques in the transport of containers and liquids as well as in the hauling of palletized lumber. The new modern ships replace 18 obsolete vessels that have been decommissioned. The GDR Merchant Marine now possesses more than 190 ships with a carrying capacity of 1.9 million tons. In 1980 another nine obsolete ships will be decommissioned and seven new ones will be commissioned." The sailors and port workers are striving to further increase their performance and effectiveness in 1980. Currently 18 scheduled services of the GDR Merchant Marine originate from the seaport of Rostock with 800 departures annually.

"This year, for the first time, the seaports of Rostock, Wismar and Stralsund want to exceed a turnover of 18 million tons of goods." The three ports plan to reduce time at anchorage by 15 percent in 1980.

"Seventy-five percent of the entire turnover is carried out in the seaport of Rostock. Rostock is particularly used for transit by the CSSR, Hungary and Romania. Yugoslavia, Switzerland, the FRG and Austria also ship goods via Rostock. Bulk goods such as lumber, pig iron, metals, fertilizer as well as automobiles and tropical fruit are mainly unloaded at pier No 1. Pier No 2 specializes in the handling of scheduled services and pier No 3 possesses an efficient bulk goods loading facility. Ships up to 15,000 dead weight tons can be handled in the seaport of Wismar. Wismar has transloading installations for piece and bulk goods; smaller ships, predominantly from the coastal states of the Baltic and North Seas, call at the seaport of Stralsund. The goods mainly transshipped there are paper, cellulose, fertilizer, salt, black coal, ores and metals, sulfur, gravel and kaolin."

Simultaneous with the striving to increase work effectiveness, all three seaports are also proceeding with the further development of capacities according to the plan. Thus, for example, the transshipping facilities for rolling stock and containers in Rostock as well as for potash in Wismar, will be developed. To properly prepare these investments and to train the required cadres in good time will be one of the key tasks in the competition among the port collectives.

NEW LIGNITE MINES PLANNED; CONTRIBUTION OF COAL STRESSED

LD141240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the years ahead the GDR will further exploit its natural deposits of lignite with new open-cast workings. The new working in Delitzsch Kreis, north of Leipzig, will replace the hitherto most important mines in the Bezirk at Borna, to the south of Leipzig. According to the latest official government information, coal is to be extracted from the Delitzsch coalfield into the coming millenium. Other main mining areas besides the Leipzig Bezirk are Cottbus and Halle Bezirk.

Pointing to the worldwide problems regarding the covering of energy requirements, GDR Minister for Coal and Energy Wolfgang Mitzinger at the end of last year said that lignite will continue to be the most important source of the country's energy. According to the ministry's figures coal covers some 60 percent of the GDR's primary energy needs, and coal-burning thermal powerplants produce 80 percent of electrical energy. The amount of raw lignite produced has risen from 125 million tons in 1949 to 260 million tons at present, he said.

U.S. CALL FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CRITICIZED

MAGYARORSZAG Rebuttal

LD251823 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

["'Boycott of Which?'--MAGYARORSZAG"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--"The psychological, food and technological arms have for long been present in Washington's arsenal. Now the White House seems to have decided to add one more item to its stock of means: sport used as a political weapon. The fact that by this it reduces the noble rivalry of strength, beauty and youth to serve cold-war ends plays no part in shaping the U.S. Government attitudes," observes MAGYARORSZAG, the Budapest political weekly appearing on Friday, in its latest editorial. Washington "calls on in a big voice the world to boycott the Moscow Olympic games, in the hope of its appeal being listened to. The response, however, was of a different nature in the overwhelming majority of the states," says the article, quoting a number of Western anti-boycott press commentaries. Then it continues: "It is claimed by many: Sport has always been destined to serve rapproachement among the peoples and the spirit of peace and friendship. Therefore in our days--when the cold-war winds have resumed--it ought to be increasingly put into the service of detente."

"Certain monopoly capitalist circles are blind enough not to recognise this at the moment, so insistence on the boycott is to be reckoned with in the future too," says the article, adding that it is worth while to examine the boycott of which are the U.S. President and his [word indistinct] organizing in reality, because their anti-Olympic campaign is certain to form part of an all-out concept.

"The boycott of detente is the most serious threat to the future of the peoples. For some time, the signs pointing to this direction have been clearly visible." The article further reminds of the increased military budget adopted at the NATO session of 1978, of the new U.S. military bases established in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, of the Washington decision on setting up the so-called strike force as well as of the U.S. naval units supplied with nuclear arms which have been commanded near the Iranian coasts."

"The White House is boycotting the Helsinki Final Act too. Its latest measures aimed at a drastic deterioration of Soviet-U.S. ties are in sharp contradiction to what was signed at Helsinki, along with the Soviet head of state, also by the American President, namely that in developing their cooperation on the basis of equality, they seek to promote mutual understand, trust, friendly and good-neighborly relations and further world peace, security and justice. And the boycott appeal is nothing but a flat mockery of the moral obligation laid down in Helsinki that in order to broaden the existing sports relations and cooperation, the signatories would encourage the relevant contacts and exchanges, including the most diverse sports meetings and competitions.

"We have reason to speak also about an imperialist boycott of the entire system of norms and international legal fundaments of inter-state relations. This is shown by every American move which, guided by some sort of a momentary caprice, idea or emotional consideration, is ready to break the country's international obligations and to undo with a stroke of pen treaties signed by him," points out the article and goes on to quote Leonid Brezhnev, who raised lucidly the question of principle: By what right can Washington reward or punish independent and sovereign states?

"As such, from boycott of the Olympic games we come to the denial of security, detente, bases, and aims of cooperation and peoples' interests, in other words, to the boycott of whole political realities.

This, however, is [word indistinct] because the main trends of our age are unchangeable. Aware of this, rational consideration should be restored instead of unrealistic attempts at pushing the world back by decades," concludes the editorial in MAGYAORSZAG.

Minister on 'Counter Olympics'

AU301919 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Hungarian Culture Minister Pozsgay, who is now visiting Vienna, stated that if the United States should consider some sort of a counter Olympics to the summer Olympics in Moscow, it would mean the end of the Olympic games in general. Hungary would not send a team to a counter Olympics.

LAZAR RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER WRZASZCZYK

LD301945 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 30, (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Political Committee, today received Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy prime minister, chairman of the Planning Committee operating under the aegis of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and alternate member of the Polish United Workers Party Political Committee. Mr. Wrzaszczyk has been visiting Hungary at the invitation of Istvan Huszar, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, to discuss questions of economic cooperation in the period 1981 to 1985.

The cordial meeting was attended also by Istvan Huszar and by Tadeusz Pietrzak, Polish ambassador to Budapest.

MAGYARORSZAG SUMMARIZES TITO'S ILLNESS, RELATED EVENTS

AU310947 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian issue No 4 for 27 January on page 8 carries a 1,400-word Gyula Markus article entitled "Yugoslavia: Th President's Illness; A Record of January Days; Against Provocative Reports." The article reviews President Tito's "considerable activity" in 1979; summarizes--on the basis of Yugoslav press reports and medical bulletins--his case history culminating in the amputation of his left leg; provides a biography of the three prominent officials "occupying positions of key importance in collective state and party leadership" in Yugoslavia--Kolisevski, Doronjski and Dragosavac--whom Tito received while in the hospital on 6 January; and includes a factual report on the 11 January session of the party and state presidiums and the 15 January plenum of the LCY Central Committee. It notes applications for admission to the LCY "on a mass scale" and innumerable get-well messages sent to President Tito.

The article contains the following on world press reaction and Yugoslav response to it: "During that time, the world press paid great attention to Yugoslavia. The overwhelming majority of reports and analyses were guided by good intentions and characterized by objectivity. However, the spokesmen of certain rightist circles of the capitalist world tried to take advantage of the opportunity for their own reactionary purposes. For instance, the British paper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH made the provocative suggestion in a 16 January editorial that 'NATO should work out an action plan for the eventuality that the Soviet Union might threaten the independence of Yugoslavia.'

"The Soviet news agency TASS was prompt to respond. It pointed out in a commentary that 'such remarks reveal the secret, but obvious aspiration of NATO to intervene in Yugoslavia's domestic affairs and that this imperialist bloc is evidently waiting only for a pretext to intervene. Any allegation that "the Soviet Union threatens Yugoslavia's independence" is a flagrant provocation and a crude lie.'

"Certain Western papers also published reports that Yugoslavia, 'being in a threatened position,' has mobilized, or that it has put its armed forces on alert. In a statement, a spokesman of the Belgrade Foreign Ministry described the alleged reports about a "state of emergency and extraordinary situation' as 'unfounded and absurd.' At the same time, several high forums (the Central Committees of the federal and regional communist leagues, the Presidium of the Croatian Republic, the National Defense Council of the Serbian League of Communists, the national defense councils of the presidiums of the republics of Crna Gora and Slovenia and so forth) conferred about aspects of the country's national defense and social self-defense and emphasized the need to strengthen them."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS SOUTH AFRICAN CP LEADER DADOO

AU290845 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 26 January carries on page 5 an 800-word interview entitled "The Struggle Will Continue Until Victory" given to correspondent Ivanka Khlebarova by Yusuf Dadoo, national chairman of the South African Communist Party, during his recent stay in Bulgaria.

Dadoo describes the situation in South Africa and the struggle of the colored population for economic, political and social rights. He emphasizes the importance of rallying various progressive movements in the joint struggle against the "apartheid and the racist regime" and points out the importance of victory over colonialism achieved in the neighboring countries of Angola and Mozambique. Dadoo emphasizes his party's and peoples solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

In reply to a question about his opinion on the support given by the USSR, the socialist countries and Bulgaria to the peoples struggling for their independence and freedom, the South African communist leader expresses his appreciation for the assistance of those countries. He adds: "The support which you are rendering to us is a vital necessity at the present moment. This fact is also understood by the imperialists, and as a result they are fanning a malicious, anti-socialist, anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and are creating tension in the world. The events in Afghanistan have clearly demonstrated these facts. Without the international assistance which the USSR rendered to this country it could have become a second Chile."

The interview closes with a question about Dadoo's impressions of his visit to Bulgaria. He speaks with enthusiasm about the "homeland of Georgi Dimitrov" and stresses how much his party and country can learn from Bulgaria's revolutionary struggles and experience. Finally, he expresses gratitude for the great honor bestowed on him by the Bulgarian leadership--The Georgi Dimitrov Order.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN--Budapest, January 29 (MTI)--Zoltan Zsigmond, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, has presented his credentials to Crown Prince Hassan ibn Talal. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 29 Jan 80 ID]

INTERPRESS: U.S., PRC EXERT PRESSURE ON PAKISTAN

LD311414 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

["Washington-Beijing-Via-Islamabad Axis?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan, PAP--Pakistan has become a testing ground for the typically cold-war political-military conception presented by President Carter in the State of the Union message which devoted much space to cooperation with the expansionist China in the international arena. The strategic plan that has been prepared jointly with Beijing aims at involving Islamabad into dangerous confrontation with its Asian neighbours and creating tension in Southeast Asia. So we have to deal here with one of those parallel actions announced during Secretary Brown's visit to Beijing which the two governments will undertake independently, though in the name of joint "build up of the nations in that region." This is being realized in the context of confrontation with the Soviet Union, writes the Polish Agency INTERPRESS.

Playing upon the pretext of an alleged threat from the north, both Washington and Beijing exert pressure on the Pakistani Government in order to gain another partner in their subversive anti-Afghan activity.

A majority of observers thinks that after the recent Pakistani-Chinese talks Beijing will undoubtedly increase its assistance.

The formation of the Washington-Beijing axis and involving into this axis other nations and anti-detente forces cannot be indifferent to those countries of the region which do not hesitate to draw practical conclusions from their own experiences which point to the fact that the strategic interests of the United States and China in Asia are incompatible with their national interests. What is characteristic here is the reaction of the new Indian Government which perceived in the tightening American-Chinese-Pakistani alliance not only a threat to its country, but also a threat to peace and security of the entire region.

DAILY COMMENTARY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF CARTER DOCTRINE

AU311318 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 30 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Wojciech Zielinski article: "Carter Doctrine"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE AMERICANS ARE SUCCUMBING WITH EVER INCREASING FREQUENCY TO THE TENDENCY TO EXAGGERATE WHEN EVALUATING THE WORLD'S POLITICAL EVENTS. THAT TENDENCY TO EXAGGERATE IS IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO THE AMERICANS' IDEAS ABOUT THEIR COUNTRY'S MESSIANIC ROLE, ABOUT THEIR OWN EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER AND ABOUT THE PERFECTION AND, ALMOST, UNIQUENESS OF THEIR POLITICAL SYSTEM. IN HIS BOOK "TRUTHS, HALF-TRUTHS AND NOISY PHRASEOLOGY IN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION," H. SCHERF CRITICIZED THAT ATTACHMENT TO MYTHS SOME YEARS AGO.

The phenomenon is rooted among other things in the activity of the U.S. propaganda apparatus. Even that famous columnist--Walter Lippmann--believed that the mass media should perform in such a way as to induce the individual to develop his relationship to the surrounding world "by way of imagination" and not by real cognition. That is just what takes place when the U.S. mass media report on events in the Asian Middle East.

Such reporting results in specific attitudes and reaction. The fact that the so-called average Americans take such reporting at its face value seems natural. But that the reaction is similar by people who are in charge of U.S. policy and who know more facts and circumstances is strange, unless it is meant for public use and unless it serves as a demonstration of the fact that those at the summit of power view the situations that are difficult for America in the same way as those at the bottom of the ladder. That is supposed to bear good testimony to the unity of the U.S. community, which lost faith in itself and in its leaders during the times of Vietnam and Watergate, when it became obvious that a president flouts at least some American ideals.

America's frame of mind at that time was naturally much worse than it is now. Its readiness to make sacrifices "in defense of Western civilization" was also less pronounced. The Nixon doctrine, also called the Guam doctrine, because it was proclaimed in Guam, was rooted in that soil. It applied more specifically to South Vietnam and implied that the United States would continue to support (morally and materially) its allies in Saigon, but that they would have to wage battles with the help of their own resources. Generally, the doctrine was proof that the Americans had ceased to commit themselves to local conflicts and had left that task to the allies concerned.

AT PRESENT A SENSE OF GUILT HAS BEEN REPLACED BY A SENSE OF POWER. The United States once again feels itself capable of "personally" intervening wherever it deems necessary in order to defend its own interests and those of its friends. The network of the bases, which are situated almost all over the world, has been adjudged inadequate. That is why it has been decided to set up a "Rapid Deployment Force," which is to be sent into the regions in which the U.S. interests or U.S. allies begin to come under pressure.

THAT BEARS OUT THE GROWTH OF RIGHTIST TENDENCIES NOT ONLY WITHIN THE U.S. COMMUNITY, BUT ALSO AMONG THE U.S. GOVERNING CIRCLES. The December decision of the NATO Council to deploy new missiles in Western Europe is also proof of that.

In connection with that decision and with the decision to increase military expenditure (by almost 5 percent annually, making allowances for the inflation rate) the Washington administration has tried to create the impression that the decisions were adopted for various reasons, including the wish to appease the U.S. hawks, who are still continuing to demand new armament expenditures. As it has turned out it is the doves that have been appeased.

All the external events have been favorable to such a turn in the situation, above all the detention of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. In an atmosphere created by that it has been rather easy to make the Americans believe that it is necessary to take new armament measures.

Those and other elements of U.S. foreign policy have been responsible for hints about a new strategy in that regard. In his "State of the Union message" read to Congress on 23 January President Carter presented new principles of that strategy.

"The new U.S. foreign policy...will be made up of a mixture of the instruments that influence the conduct of nations," TIME magazine wrote in that connection. That statement was unequivocal, to say the least, but further statements have been more lucid and specific: The policy in question will use punishment, rewards and moral persuasion, including military persuasion, if necessary. That, as you can see, means a return to the missionary activities to "educate" others in one's own image and to the policy of the "carrot and a big stick." Years ago a doctrine which was called the Truman Doctrine of containing communism was also fashionable. The Carter doctrine is what has remained of the Truman Doctrine...: A dangerous peregrination of ideas and an attempt to return to the starting point of 30 years ago when people in Washington thought that military might, that is, force, was the most effective instrument in international relations.

"I am determined to insure that the United States continues to be the most powerful nation in the world," President Carter said in his Wednesday speech to Congress. The emotional tenor of the speech was consistent with the American political tradition and was in keeping with the election campaign as conducted in the United States. Some people are complaining that, because of various events, the President is unable to fully participate in that campaign. But where is the President in office to win his points if not by devoting himself to solving current and strategic problems?

THE FACT THAT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IS SHAPED AMIDST THE ELECTION HUSTLE AND BUSTLE MUST GIVE RISE TO CONCERN, ESPECIALLY IF SUCH AN IMPORTANT SPHERE AS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, WHICH DETERMINE THE DEVELOPMENT OF DETENTE, IS AT STAKE.

Aside from strengthening NATO, the new U.S. foreign policy is mainly concerned with issues such as relations with Iran and the Soviet Union and the defense of the U.S. influence in the Persian Gulf. In their relations with Tehran the Americans are particularly bent on creating the impression that their wish is for Iran to be strong and independent. They are also trying to convince the Iranians that the Soviet Union and not the United States is threatening their country. Precisely for that purpose Washington is trying to exploit the Afghan events by organizing a propaganda campaign to draw attention to Afghanistan.

THE AMERICANS INTEND TO STRENGTHEN THEIR INFLUENCE IN THAT REGION, WHICH IS SO DISTANT FROM THE UNITED STATES, NOT ONLY BY EXPLOTING THE INTERVENTION CORPS, WHICH IS BEING ORGANIZED, BUT ALSO BY EXPANDING THE EXISTING MILITARY BASES AND BUILDING NEW ONES, BY REINFORCING THEIR FORCES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, BY HELPING PAKISTAN AND BY ESTABLISHING CLOSE COOPERATION WITH OTHER MOSLEM STATES, NOT FORGETTING THE "CHINA CARD" AND ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

"Peace--one that guarantees freedom--continues to be America's primary goal. As a powerful country we will continue to seek peace in the coming years," Carter said during his cold war speech to Congress. It is hard to imagine that the American Presider will make a speech on foreign policy without including the obligatory reference to peace. We should bear in mind that the doctrine of containment and the doctrines after it, which were directed against socialism, also were born to such an accompaniment.

The Americans think that their ideals are the best and their interests in the world are the most extensive and that, therefore, their influence and power must be the greatest. THE CARTER DOCTRINE DEVOTES MOST ATTENTION TO THAT LAST FACTOR, ENTRUSTING IT WITH THE ROLE OF THE ARBITER WHOSE ONLY ACHIEVEMENT--AS PRACTICE HAS PROVED--IS THE USUAL BOOSTING OF THE ARMS RACE. THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION HAS POSED FOR ITSELF DANGEROUS NEW COMMITMENTS.

ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD010025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between Poland and Turkey has been concluded in Ankara. Among other things it provides for a further considerable increase in Polish deliveries to Turkey of complete industrial projects: power stations, chemical and foundry works in exchange for Turkish food such as grain, cotton and also chromium ore, chemicals and several industrial goods.

DAILY COMMENTS ON VATICAN-KUENG DISPUTE

AU291700 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 23 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Antoni Olczak article: "What Should Hans Kueng Be Ashamed Of?"]

[Text] For a few weeks now the West European press, particularly the FRG, Italian, Swiss, British and Spanish press, has devoted much attention to the growing conflict between theologians who represent the reformist movement within the Catholic Church and the Vatican, which has assumed a conservative position. The conflict is gaining in intensity and is not devoid of critical elements directed above all at the person of the pope. We should bear in mind that the conflict touches to a negligible extent on purely theological disputes, which do not elicit any noteworthy emotional reaction on the part of the people today. The conflict chiefly concerns the freedom of scientific research and ideas within the church. It has been occasioned by the verdict passed by the Vatican on 18 December 1979 to deprive Hans Kueng, a Swiss priest and professor at the University of Tuebingen in West Germany, of the right to lecture in theology in the name of the Catholic Church.

Hans Kueng, a famous intellectual and an author of many books and publications, who is very popular among Catholic and other circles, was cautioned several times by the Vatican in the past for his deviations from the church's traditional teachings, including the pope's infallibility in matters of faith. It is worth noting that proceedings against Kueng were initiated long ago--by Pope Paul VI--and that the present pope has merely recommended that they be completed. Kueng himself was astonished at the Vatican's verdict and in a statement for the press said: "I am ashamed of my church, which in the 20th century is still given to conducting an inquisition." He also announced that he would fight the Vatican's decision.

However, his struggle has been in vain so far. Despite a surge of protests from many Catholic centers in Western Europe and the United States, the Vatican's decision has remained in force. Nevertheless, the range and the extent of the protest have surprised the Vatican and attest to a deep cleavage between the Catholic intellectuals and the church hierarchy. What is more, in countries such as France and the Netherlands the Kueng affair has created differences within the hierarchy itself.

Without going into the individual aspects of the strictly internal church conflict between the Vatican and Kueng, we must note that the former professor of theology in Tuebingen represents, in many questions, a position that is closer to the positions of protestantism than to the traditional doctrine of the Catholic Church. Thus the condemnation of Kueng will certainly help halt the ecumenical dialog between the Catholics and the Protestants, aside from the worsening of relations between the church and the world of science and culture.

The Kueng affair has become a trial of strength for many--it seems--advocates of reform in the Roman Catholic Church. The result of that trial may prejudice the lines of the church's long-term policy and may affect the issue whether the Catholic Church will be an integrated church with a single doctrinal and theological line, which it seems is Pope John Paul's II intention or whether it will become an open and pluralistic church, within which Rome's supremacy will be curbed.

The decision in the Kueng case has been received as a sign that the pope is determined to smother the voice of the theologists who officially oppose the Vatican line and to introduce a more severe discipline within the Catholic Church. The Western press has written that the next verdicts depriving one of the right to teach may apply to Edward Schillebeeckx, a Belgian dominican monk, and Edward Schoonberg, a Dutch theologian. [paragraph continues]

It has also been revealed that the Vatican congregation for religious instruction has taken repressive proceedings against other theologians who represent reformist views, including August Hasler of Switzerland, Charles Curram of the United States and Leonard Boff of Brazil.

There is still another aspect to the Kueng affair. By attacking the Vatican's dogmatic line and, personally, Pope John Paul II, his defenders, who come from circles outside the Catholic Church--from Protestant intellectual circles and from the so-called liberal groupings--point to the divergence between the commitment, proclaimed by the papacy, to defend human rights and between the repressions applied to recalcitrant theologians. Their argument in that connection is that the pope's conservatism has been forged by Polish cultural formation, which is supposed to be inferior to and worse than West European cultural formation.

Kueng himself wrote the following in his "Fraternal Caution"--a polemical statement published on the occasion of the first year of John Paul's II pontificate: "Many Catholics and non-Catholics have serious doubts as to whether the pope...is at all able to guarantee freedom and openness in our church." Referring to the pope's address to the UN General Assembly, in the same statement Kueng reproaches John Paul II for--while speaking of the horrors of World War II and of Oswiecim--having passed over in silence the antisemitism of the Polish people, which, said Kueng, has dominated Polish life for centuries. Attempts to lower papal authority by attacking the history and culture of the country of his origins are not, to put it mildly, polite polemical arguments on top of being completely false. Similar views about Poland, which were at times couched in sharper terms, appeared in the British and FRG press on the occasion of the Vatican-Kueng conflict.

By the way, we should add that the centers that are now launching a frontal attack against the pope are at the same time giving most active support to the small antisocialist groups in the countries of our community. Attacks against the Vatican by the defenders of dissidents is a new phenomenon, one which demonstrates that attempts to link the dissident movements to the authority of the church are irreconcilable in the long run.

HUNGARIAN TU OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS IN WARSAW

AU291855 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 28 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Warsaw--A delegation of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions visited Poland on 26-27 January. The delegation was led by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and MSZMP Politburo member. Sandor Gaspar is also chairman of the WFTU.

The Hungarian delegation included, among others, Karoly Slovatsik, head of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian TU Council.

During the visit of the Hungarian delegation to Poland Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, had talks with Sandor Gaspar and the Hungarian delegation. The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. On the Polish side they were also attended by Jan Pwalak, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, and Wieslaw Scholz, head of the Central Trade Union Council Foreign Department. The sides exchanged views on the current problems of the international TU movement, evaluated Polish-Hungarian TU cooperation and examined prospects for its further development.

The Hungarian delegation leaves for home on 28 January.

CATHOLIC DAILY CRITICIZES SYSTEM OF ALCOHOL SALES

AU291835 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 28 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial commentary signed "(Woj.)": "Alcohol and Profit"]

[Text] Twice in the past few days we discussed the issue of the curbs on alcohol sales in Warsaw. We have noted that the intentions of the city fathers who adopted the decisions on such curbs were correct and desirable, but we have also pointed out that differences between theory and practice occurred from the very beginning. That is because the main effort has not been made in the sphere that is most important from the viewpoint of the anti-alcohol measures.

We would not return to the problem but for the letters and phone calls received from Warsaw trade workers who have brought up a most important issue. Shop managers have informed us that they were supplied plans for alcohol sales that are much higher than last year. It is worth adding that in 1979 there were no major curbs on sales of wines, vodka and cognacs, although the aforementioned plans were not fulfilled. The question is: Will it be possible to fulfill them now when so many curbs, which are mostly correct, have been applied?

Let us cite the example of the Spolem organization in Warsaw, which has received from its central administration the necessary plans and directives concerning all its trading operations, including, of course, the sales of alcohol.

Last year the sales of alcoholic beverages (vodka and cognac) with an alcohol content of over 18 percent accounted for 15.8 percent of sales of all goods. This year the plan provides for a 15.7 percent share of vodka and cognac in general sales, which means that the sales of highly alcoholic beverages have decreased minimally. But that is incorrect reasoning because general sales will have increased this year by 6.3 percent compared with 1979, which means that altogether more vodka and cognac will have to be sold in order to fulfill the plan.

As for wines, which are beverages with an alcohol content of below 18 percent, they are classified as foodstuffs. Because there are no statistics we do not know the percentage rate concerning the share of wines in the general sales of foodstuffs. We can nevertheless assume that the rate is quite considerable.

We would never have devoted so much attention to the plans for the Spolem organization but for the fact that it is nothing new when we take the view that alcohol sales should be completely eliminated from any trading plans and that the wages and premiums due to trade workers should in no case be made dependent on implementation of planned sales as is the case at present. Failure to implement the plan for alcohol sales must not be taken to mean that the wages and premiums due to shop managers and sales assistants will be lowered.

Is there any wonder that the curbs of alcohol sales introduced in Warsaw and elsewhere are upsetting trade workers? If wine is withdrawn from 473 shops in Warsaw and if alcohol sales on Saturdays and Sundays are banned, it goes without saying that sales will be lower and that the earnings of the trade workers may be out. One cannot expect that those workers will rejoice at such prospects.

Of course, it is possible to replace alcohol by other commodities, and producers have promised some improvements in this regard compared with 1979, but--in the light of the known supply troubles--the problem may run into some difficulties.

Consistency and resolution in curbing alcohol consumption are the basic conditions for effective action. Every error produces long-term negative results. When the people's councils decide to curb alcohol sales the Department of Trade and all its organizations must not only acknowledge such decisions, but also obey them. What is more, the Department of Trade should strictly observe the general principles of social policy, one of the important tasks of which is eliminating excessive alcohol consumption.

In this situation we take the view that the plan for alcohol sales should be taken out of the plan for trade turnover. Implementation of the plan or failure to implement it must not have any influence whatever on the level of wages and premiums due any trade worker. The thing is that no one should have a material interest in the amount of alcohol sold.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES GIEREK-HUSAK TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD302050 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan, PAP--Today, the PUWP CC Political Bureau got acquainted with a report on the course and the results of the talks held by Edward Gierek, the Polish party leader, with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia CC and president of Czechoslovakia, in Prague on January 28, 1980.

Fully approving of the decisions made during the meeting, the Political Bureau stressed that their implementation would contribute to deepening friendship linking the fraternal peoples of Poland and Czechoslovakia and to the expansion of close cooperation of both parties and states. Of special importance is the securing of further progress in economic integration, especially in industrial cooperation, and in the joint solution of economic problems of both countries.

The tightening of Polish-Czechoslovak collaboration is a contribution of both states to consolidating the unity of the entire community of socialist states, reflects cooperation in pursuing its policy of defending detente and ensuring peace by halting the arms race and obtaining disarmament.

Besides, the Political Bureau examined problems of preparations for the 8th PUWP Congress.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD292252 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan, PAP--The Polish Council of Ministers convened at its first session this year on January 29th to discuss the realization of this year's tasks in economy, and especially the ensurance of the appropriate pace of work in the first quarter of the current year. The point of departure for the discussion was the evaluation of the socioeconomic results achieved in 1979.

It has been pointed out that despite the great and bothering internal and external difficulties, the assessment of the last year is generally positive. There was a further increase in consumption, the average real income and social benefits. The planned export tasks to convertible-currency zone were fully executed: The nation's balance of payments deficit was further diminished.

Determining the economic tasks for the current year, the Council of Ministers drew the attention of all the interested industries and branches of economy to the following:

-The realization of social goals such as social benefits, residential building as well as diet;

-The ensurance of progress in harmonizing economic development, with particular regard to power industry and transportation;

-The redressment of the nation's trade turnover with countries of the convertible-currencies zone.

It has been pointed out that an indispensable condition of meeting the social goals of the plan is the ensurance of the desired changes in the structure of production, decrease in the cost of production, especially the cost of materials, as well as introduction of tough saving regimes in all the spheres and planes of activity.

Discussing Poland's economic relations with abroad the Council of Ministers put in the first place the development of exports and enhancement of its profitability, tightening of the discipline of supplies for the nation's foreign trade as well as rational utilization of funds allocated for imports.

PARTY COMMITTEES MEET TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC TARGETS

LD282343 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Today, the plenum of the Warsaw Party Committee met, and plenums of voivodship party committees were also held in Olsztyn, Bydgoszcz and Lublin. The Warsaw plenum, chaired by Alojzy Karkoszka, has mapped out tasks in improved management based on proposals put forward during precongress discussion. Good preparation for plan implementation this year, the harmonization of quantitative indicators with material, energy and cadre resources, are regarded as matters of the greatest importance. The resolution adopted at the plenum indicates tasks for every branch of economic life, the common denominator being social order for the full use of Warsaw's collosal production potential, particularly in modern factories.

In Olsztyn the tasks of party organization in the implementation of this year's socio-economic plan were discussed. It has been ascertained that the draft plan, taking into consideration existing possibilities, insures further universal development of the region, and improvement of living conditions of the inhabitants. However, the implementation of the plan will demand general support by the working people. The resolution states among other things that increased effectiveness of management will be served by the Olsztyn Bank of initiatives set up on the inspiration of the Olsztyn party organization.

At the plenum in Bydgoszcz the activity of voivodship party organization in management effectiveness in industry, house building and transport was discussed.

The plenum in Lublin discussed the ideological and educational activity as an important factor in social and production activization of workforces. On discussing the precongress campaign high activity of the society was stressed as well as full support for the proposed guidelines for the eighth congress toward further universal development of the country.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO BEGINS 'FRIENDLY' VISIT

Arrival in Bucharest

AU311749 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Foreign affairs, arrived this afternoon in Bucharest on a friendly visit to our country. The guest is accompanied by Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

On his arrival at Otopeni airport, the Soviet foreign minister was met by Comrades Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Maria Groza and Constantin Oancea, deputy ministers of foreign affairs. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the USSR embassy staff were also present.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU010756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0735 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 1/2/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, met on January 31 with Andrei Gromyko, member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U., minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. now on a visit of friendship to Romania.

Participating in the interview were Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P, minister of foreign affairs.

Present were also V.F. Maltsev, member of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U., first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and V.I. Drozdenko, member of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U., ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

Opinions were exchanged during the interview on the European security, the situation in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia as well as on other current international issues. A.A. Gromyko spoke about the current stage of the Soviet-American relations.

Nicolae Ceausescu set forth Romania's considerations on the present international situation, her concerns for the growing tension, and stressed that action was needed to prevent the worsening of this situation, to ensure the continuation of the policy of detente, peace and international collaboration.

TANJUG on Gromyko's Activities

LD011104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0954 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest, February 1 (TANJUG)--Romanian Communist Party Executive Political Committee member and Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Paul Niculescu is expected to meet with Soviet Communist Party Politbureau member Andrey Gromyko here today. Gromyko arrived in Bucharest yesterday evening. The talks between Gromyko and his host, Niculescu, will also be attended by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Andrey Gromyko is paying a brief and friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian leadership. On arriving in Bucharest last night, Gromyko was received by Romanian President Ceausescu. During the ensuing talks, views were exchanged on European security, the situation in the Middle East and Southeast Asia and on other questions of international affairs, it has been announced.

Gromyko also spoke on the current situation in Soviet-U.S. relations, it has been announced.

During the talks, Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for taking action to prevent the further deterioration of the international situation and continue the policy of detente, peace and international cooperation.

Gromyko is expected to leave Bucharest for Moscow this evening.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VERDET VISIT TO EGYPT

AU281705 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Text of joint communique issued in Cairo on 24 January at the conclusion of Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet's 20-24 January official visit to Egypt]

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, visited Egypt 20-24 January 1980.

The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, received the Romanian prime minister who, on behalf of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, conveyed a message of friendship coupled with the best wishes for the good health and happiness of his excellency and for continued prosperity, advancement and peace for the friendly Egyptian people.

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat expressed his gratitude for this message, asking that President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu be given, on behalf of the president and on behalf of the Egyptian people, warm and friendly greetings of good health and happiness for his excellency personally, of prosperity and glory for the friendly Romanian people and of further success in the implementation of the economic and social development plans.

The talks between Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mr Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, were held in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding and mutual respect.

During these talks, each prime minister briefed the other on the present economic and social development concerns of each of the two countries. They conducted an in-depth analysis of relations between Egypt and Romania and exchanged views on some current international problems.

During the talks the sides stressed the satisfaction of the Romanian and Egyptian governments with the upward course of relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They stressed the decisive importance of talks and understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat for deepening and diversifying relations between Romania and Egypt, in full accordance with the interests of the two friendly peoples and of the overall cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

Discussing the state of trade exchanges and pointing out their expansion in recent years, the two prime ministers agreed that measures should be taken to expand and diversify Romanian-Egyptian trade relations according to the real potential of the two economies. They emphasized the determination of their governments to assist interested firms and organizations in Romania and Egypt to identify new ways and means of making use of those opportunities and for attaining a higher and balanced expansion of bilateral trade exchanges, on the basis of the principle of mutual advantage. In that respect they stressed the importance of long-term contracts.

Expressing satisfaction at the outstanding progress attained thus far in the field of economic cooperation, the Romanian and Egyptian prime ministers pointed out that there are broad opportunities for expanding bilateral cooperation in oil drilling, utilization and processing, in the machine-building industry, in transportation, wood-processing, agriculture, livestock, cement, the chemical industry and other fields. They agreed that the Romanian and Egyptian governments should recommend to their specialized enterprises to agree upon definite ways and means of cooperation, including the creation of joint companies and other modern forms of production sharing.

The two prime ministers noted during the talks that the expansion and diversification of cooperation between the two countries in all fields of mutual interest would provide the best opportunities for continued growth of their economic relations.

The Egyptian and Romanian prime ministers decided that the competent authorities in both countries shall make concerted efforts to prepare well for the next session of the Egyptian-Romanian joint committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, to be held in June 1980 in Cairo. The aim is to reach a final definition of the projects discussed during the visit, especially the achievement of a level of bilateral economic exchanges to the value of $500 million annually as soon as possible in accordance with what has already been agreed upon at the highest level.

The results already achieved in the field of technological, scientific and cultural cooperation were also acknowledged. The two governments emphasized their desire to give these results a fresh impetus as a contribution toward greater rapprochement between the two friendly states and toward a better mutual understanding of the material and spiritual values of the Egyptian and Romanian people as well as the results of their present efforts and creative work.

At the end of the visit the two prime ministers signed a protocol containing the main resolutions and recommendations adopted to increase Egyptian-Romanian economic cooperation in various fields of mutual interest and expand bilateral trade exchanges.

The following documents were also signed during the visit:

1. An agreement for a $300-million loan from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

2. Agreements between the Egyptian and Romanian governments on programs for increasing the exports of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Concerning their stand regarding the international situation, the two prime ministers expressed their countries' belief that relations between countries, regardless of their social and political systems, must always be based on the principles of full equality and a full commitment to nonintervention in domestic affairs; full adherence to national independence and sovereignty; renunciation of the use of force or the threat to use force; and mutual respect and benefit.

Egypt and Romania expressed their deep concern over the complex and contradictory international developments which have increased the tendency to divide the world again into spheres of influence; and over the use of a policy of force, domination, hegemony and interference in the domestic affairs of other people and the disregard of other peoples' basic right to live in liberty and independence on a basis of self-determination.

They affirmed the need for more intensive and far-reaching efforts to put an end to such tendencies and to encourage a policy based on peace, respect for national independence, detente, stability, security and extensive cooperation among nations.

The two prime ministers reaffirmed the positions of Egypt and Romania on the settlement of international conflicts and the removal of tensions by peaceful means and by direct negotiations between the parties concerned. In this respect, the Egyptian prime minister briefed his Romanian counterpart on the latest Middle East developments and the current status of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. The two prime ministers reaffirmed the need to reach an overall, just and durable peace in the Middle East based on Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab lands which were occupied in 1967, the solution of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of self-determination--including the establishment of an independent state--and a guarantee of the independence and territorial integrity of all the region's countries.

Regarding the situation in Europe, they underlined the need for good preparation for the 1980 Madrid meeting in order to give a strong impetus to the implementation of the Helsinki document as an indivisible unit, the cooperation among all the states of the continent, and the adoption of specific and effective measures for demilitarization and disarmament. They also underlined the close connection between European security and the security of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern area.

The talks confirmed the identity of the Egyptian and Romanian positions regarding the adoption of effective steps toward comprehensive disarmament--particularly nuclear disarmament; the adoption of practical measures to set up a new international economic system; proper preparation for the special UN General Assembly session in the autumn of 1980 which will be devoted to this aim; increasing the role of the small and medium-size states, the nonalined states and the developing states in discussing and solving the international problems which are currently facing mankind; putting a final end to imperialism, racial discrimination and apartheid; enhancing the role of the United Nations; and democratizing international relations.

The prime minister of the government of Romania and the members of the delegation accompanying him visited economic, social and cultural installations in Egypt, and the guests were accorded a warm and cordial reception everywhere, expressing the good relations between the two countries and peoples.

The prime minister of the government of Romania, Mr Ilie Verdet, expressed his sincere thanks to the Egyptian Government and to Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil for the warm welcome with which he was received.

The Romanian prime minister invited the Egyptian prime minister to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the invitation was accepted gladly. The date of the visit will be decided later.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU310836 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceasuescu to Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy on India's national day--date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, New Delhi:

On the national day of the Republic of India I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for prosperity and peace to the friendly Indian people.

I express the conviction that relations of close friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of India will increasingly develop in the future, to the benefit of the Romanian and Indian peoples and in the interest of the cause of international peace and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR ON BIRTHDAY

AU261544 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Petur Danailov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest, at the latter's request. The Bulgarian ambassador extended a friendly message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday, on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message expresses warm congratulations and wishes for new success to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his activity devoted to the Romanian people's progress and well-being and to the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world. It also expresses the conviction that the Romanian-Bulgarian relations will continue to develop in the spirit of decisions and agreements reached at summit level, to the benefit of our parties, countries and peoples.

Thanking the ambassador for the message, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that it is an expressi of good relations between our parties, countries and peoples and shared the convicti that relations of close Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation will continue to develop in full accordance with interests of the two peoples and of the cause of socialism, detente and peace in the world.

The talk proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

DUDAS APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR

AU292105 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Text] By presidential decree Comrade Traian Dudas was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR to replace Comrade Gheorghe Badrus, who was recalled to the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TIME MAGAZINE REPORT ON U.S. AID TO SFRY DENIED

Official Reaction

LD311500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The American TIME magazine has stated in its latest issue that President Tito is alleged to have personally sought assurances from President Carter that he would help Yugoslavia in the case of an attack, and that Carter answered in the affirmative. In connection with this, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated at today's press conference in the secretariat:

"May I draw your attention to the statement made at my press conference on 18 January and particularly to that part of the statement relating to the attempts to carry over the climate of tension and bloc competition from certain areas in the world to Yugoslavia. The statement also noted that Yugoslavia is capable of maintaining its independence and insuring its own independent and successful development.

"I classify the standpoint put forward by the American TIME magazine, which you refer to, as speculation about our country and as disinformation.

"We have noted that such speculation has also been refuted by the critical U.S. Government spokesman."

White House Statement

LD311336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

["Refutation of TIME Allegations"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington--Hodding Carter, White House press spokesman, has denied the report in TIME magazine alleging that some sort of "arrangements" have been made by presidents Tito and Carter concerning the future of Yugoslavia.

In answer to a journalists' question, Hodding Carter said, among other things: "We have publically confirmed our support for Yugoslav independence, territorial integrity and unity, but the United States of America has assumed no specific obligations with regard to Yugoslavia, nor have the Yugoslavs sought anything of the sort. We are confident of Yugoslavia's ability to take care of its political and defense affairs."

Hodding Carter added that the U.S. stand on Yugoslavia may be seen in the joint communique issued on the occasion of President Tito's visit to Washington in 1978.

ATHLETES CONTINUE PREPARATIONS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

LD311700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In a recent statement, U.S. President Carter sought postponement or change of venue of the Olympic games in Moscow, unless Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan. What is Yugoslavia's position on this announced boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow? Journalists asked this at today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Ambassador Mirko Kalezic replied:

"I am aware that our sportsmen are continuing their preparations for the Olympic games and you have surely noted in this connection the statement made by Milan Ercegan, vice president of the Federation of Yugoslav Physical Culture, before and after this stand was taken by certain countries in favor of a boycott.

"As far as I know, this question has not been examined at the political level."

OFFICIAL DEPLORES USTASHI MEETING PERMITTED IN LONDON

LD311818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 31,(TANJUG)--Speaking at a regular press conference here, the official spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Mirko Kalezic, today said that the British authorities' permission for the holding of an Ustashi terrorist meeting in London is not in accordance with the existing relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. Such an attitude is contrary to the international obligations of states not to allow on their territory any subversive and terrorist activities against other countries. It is also not in accordance with recent statements made by the British side in relations with Yugoslavia, the spokesman said.

Kalezic recalled that Yugoslavia had timely and in a formal, well-documented manner warned the British authorities of the type of international criminals involved, and of the subversive acts their organization has carried out. The British authorities were also informed of the fascist and quisling past of the meeting's participants, six of whom have been proclaimed war criminals.

The Yugoslav spokesman deplored the British authorities ignoring these facts, which have not been revealed to the British public. The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs spokesman said that the commentary carried by the Zagreb daily VJESNIK, which deplored the British authorities' permission for the meeting of Ustashi terrorists, reflects well the actual feeling and expectations of the Yugoslav public.

GROMYKO'S VISIT TO ROMANIA 'UNEXPECTED'

LD312334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2203 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, Jan 31 (TANJUG)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left here today for Bucharest. The visit, it has been reported, will be short and is taking place at the invitation of the Romanian leadership. The one sentence [word indistinct] information released here this afternoon says nothing whether the visit is official, friendly or working. Gromyko's trip to Bucharest was not reported in advance and is believed here to have been unexpected. Since the visit is taking place at the invitation of the Romanian leadership, and since Gromyko is a party Politburo member it is believed here that his talks in Bucharest will exceed the frameworks of regular consultations held between the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact member-countries at the level of foreign ministers.

Gromyko last visited Bucharest in [words indistinct] when preparations were underway for a session of top party and state officials of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. A session [was] held in Moscow in November of the same year. During the Romanian-Soviet talks at the time questions of inter-party relations were discussed.

The present talks in Bucharest are expected to be devoted to questions which have gained in currency due to the aggravation of the international situation. The visit attracts extraordinary interests among foreign observers here in Moscow.

SOME FOREIGN MEDIA DISTORTING INTERNAL, INTERNATIONAL 'REALITY'

LD291914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Recently foreign papers and radio and television stations have carried a large number of reports and other contributions about Yugoslavia--about its internal developments and international policy. Most of these reports have been objective and well-intentioned about Yugoslavia, its achievements in the internal socialist development and its principled, independent and nonalined international position. The majority of papers have depicted positively and presented with respect the lasting values which Yugoslav society, as a multinational community of equal nations and nationalities, has achieved in the postwar period.

The press also wrote with the greatest respect about President Tito and his immense services, not only in the construction of the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management, but also for peace and equitable cooperation in the world, as well as in particular for the creation and development of the policy and movement of nonalined countries. The articles have also been pointing out the peculiarities in the development of Yugoslav society--self-management in every sphere of the economic and social system, collective management and the delegate system, the essence and the principles of all-people's defense and social self protection--that is, everything which in our internal development represents the day by day policy and practice well-known to our working people.

In so doing the foreign press have also stressed the strength and the stability of our internal development, of all social, political and state structures, the unshakeable unity of all the working people demonstrated once again in connection with President Tito's illness by rallying around Tito and Tito's policy. Reference is also made to the working people's self-confidence, persistence and conviction about the path on which Yugoslav society marches being a correct one and about its continuity.

In its article on Yugoslavia's foreign policy, the world press has been stressing above all Yugoslavia's independent and nonalined orientation, as being its lasting orientation, its principled attitude and its consistency in preserving such positions in every situation and every circumstance. In listing Yugoslavia among the very significant factors in international relations, the world press has been stressing that "economically developed, militarily secure and politically independent Yugoslavia has represented for over three decades a key factor of security in the restless Balkan region, as well as in Europe and further afield."

Such an objective presentation of Yugoslav reality and of its policy and practice is undoubtedly in the service of trust and of relations and cooperation among all countries, including also those with different social system and different international positions.

On the other hand, in a smaller number of foreign media there have also been articles which have presented Yugoslav reality in a distorted light and which based their information on various speculations, the tone of which smacked of bloc psychology and rivalries. Such deeply unacceptable, and fundamentally untrue and in essence unobjective information, does not even deserve attention or mention as they are worthless and speculative and because they cannot harm Yugoslavia and its place in the world. They only harm most those media--papers or agencies--which have called into question their reputation by publishing these articles.

Thus, for instance, the London OBSERVER has tried to revive some former "politicians" who long ago left the political scene. The American periodical TIME invented some kind of "arrangements" between President Tito and President Carter which allegedly refer to Yugoslavia's future.

Some other papers (the Swiss 24 HEURES as well as the sensationalist tabloids of the FRG, Austria and France) also concern themselves with all kinds of cadre conjectures, speculations about the stability of the constitutional organs and of the political system, as well as with forecasts about Yugoslavia's future. In the past few days some papers were even mentioning large movements of foreign troops in the vicinity of Yugoslav borders, while others denied these reports and shifted the threat on the other side, while others again saw in Yugoslavia a state of emergency, and so on.

Some papers, being in the function of bloc rivalry, expressed concern about Yugoslavia by asking the question what would happen in our country in some situations and from which side Yugoslavia is threatened most; there was mutual blame as to the source of the threat. Some papers have even launched "concepts" according to which someone has to respect Yugoslavia's independence because someone else, "on the other side," in the context of haggling by great powers over spheres of interests, could do this toward some other country. In all this, it goes without saying, the basic fact that Yugoslavia itself determines its own future and allows nobody to shape its future according to some criteria and wishes, "deals," "spheres of interest," and such like, has been neglected.

There is no need to deny such reports which had also existed in earlier periods. They are denied by life and practice. Attention should nevertheless, be drawn to them due to the tendentiousness and irresponsibility in which, unfortunately also some more reputable foreign information media are mixed up.

POPIT RELATES KARDELJ THOUGHTS TO PRESENT GLOBAL SITUATION

AU302145 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Speech by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at a meeting to mark the 70th birth anniversary of Edvard Kardelj in Ljubljana, 27 January]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 27 January--At a joint session of all the Chambers of Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and delegations of sociopolitical organizations yesterday, Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, spoke about Edvard Kardelj, great revolutionary, statesman and thinker, on the occasion of his 70th birth anniversary. He said:

The great creative work of Edvard Kardelj attracts attention not only in Yugoslavia but also all over the world, for Kardelj replied cogently to many great and fateful questions of the modern world. In the 69 years of his life, he devoted more than half a century to an analysis of the problems of modern times.

In a short speech it is impossible to present all of Kardelj's fundamental works or to illuminate precisely the scope of his manifold influence on the development of Slovene national identity and the social development in Yugoslavia and in the world. We must say one thing right at the beginning: He always built all his revolutionary activities from youth onward on his trust in the creative power of the working masses.

Kardelj always warned us that we must be sensitive to others' desire to misuse the principle of national equality in the name of national egotism and nationalism or to violate it from centralistic and unitarian positions. Therefore we must develop and strengthen federalism, which should insure consistent respect for national equality and show the world an example of relations among socialist states and nations in general.

Edvard Kardelj thus looked at relations among socialist states and the relations in the world in general in the same way he regarded relations among nationalities in our country. For him, internationalism was inseparably linked with the national question.

These days, when we are witnessing an aggravation of tension in the world, at a time when the arms race is turning to another dangerous escalation and when one military intervention is excused by another, we are obliged to stress particularly the invaluable contribution by Edvard Kardelj to the illumination of active peaceful coexistence as the only possible and logical way to preserve the world. On one occasion he said that self-management, based on social ownership, and nonalined policy are the basic and essential components of the Yugoslav social being. But neither one nor the other can be our property alone. They are the answers to the contradictions and dilemmas of the modern world in general. Our strivings are linked with the strivings of social development in our epoch.

In his famous work Historical Roots of Nonalinement he said among other things that the policy of nonalinement and the actions of the states taking that course are of historic importance in the struggle for an essential change in the existing political, economic and other international relations. The direction of this policy is anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonistic. As such it is a lasting, irreplaceable factor of international development, an actual force capable of influencing the entire development of international relations in an essential way.

A great theoretical and practical contribution to the development of the movement was made by Edvard Kardelj, who as foreign minister resolutely advocated democratic international relations at the UN General Assembly session in 1950. "The peoples of Yugoslavia," he said at a time when Yugoslavia was threatened by direct aggression, "cannot reconcile themselves with the statement that nowadays mankind can only choose between the hegemony of one big power or another. No; we believe that there is another way, and that is the way of a strenuous but inevitable democratic struggle for a world of equal nations, for democratic relations among nations, against the interference of foreign powers in their internal life and for the equality and comprehensive cooperation of nations in all spheres of life."

The Forcing of Socialism Upon Other Peoples Is Harmful and Antisocialist

We decided on such a path at a time of gravest trial for the Yugoslav peoples, at a time when we were pressed on all sides with military and economic blockades. Along that path, Yugoslavia with Tito gained tremendous prestige, which no slanders of speculations could shake, even for a moment. The same path led to the mighty nonalined movement, which fundamentally changed the political picture of the world and which, as a conscience of mankind and the only possible alternative of peace, grew into a world factor, without which one cannot think of a lasting solution to any burning international question. What is more: That policy perceived a new world economic order as an imperative of mankind, which alone can be a firm guarantee of peace and a better future for all mankind.

Somebody said about his booklet Socialism and War--which like some others, has been translated into numerous other languages--that it is modest in size but extremely significant for understanding modern occurrences in the world and for understanding the present conflicts among socialist states. The author demonstrated in it that the assertion that war is inevitable is quite un-Marxist and unscientific. In his opinion this theory manifests mistrust of the power of the progressive forces of mankind. The future of socialism does not depend on a clash of the two blocs but rather on the internal development of socialism itself and on the extent to which policy or pressure and interference, and even war, become foreign to socialist societies. [paragraph continues]

He rejected the thought of an international war for the sake of spreading socialism and he considered it absurd. As long as there are, in addition to war--he said--other ways for resolving international contradictions, socialist forces may and must only conduct a policy of peace and coexistence. In that way they will not lose but only gain in power and example and they will contribute to the acceptance of socialism as their program by much wider political forces than merely the communist parties, for instance progressive and national liberation movements. In addition, socialism as emancipation of labor and man cannot fully develop unless it removes war as a means of solving international differences from the earth and unless it masters the relations in human society, between nations and states, leading to it. To put it briefly, the forcing of socialism upon other peoples, whether in the form of the theory of limited sovereignty, the so-called brotherly help and socialist solidarity or any other form of military intervention, as we are just now witnessing in Afghanistan, is harmful and anti-socialist and it imparts new strength to imperialism and other vestiges of obsolete or outdated relations in modern society. Just as some people have wanted to spread, by means of war, freedom and democracy comprehended in a bourgeois way as the perfect ideal of society, other people wish to force socialism in general or socialism in forms which do not suit a concrete socioeconomic structure and social consciousness of the people. It provokes resistance. We may still say now, as Lenin said once, that you cannot force anybody into heaven by beating him.

Edvard Kardelj met Tito for the first time in 1934 and from then on he was his closest associate.

In all the periods of the revolution, Edvard Kardelj loyally stood by Tito and the policy Tito personified. He showed exceptional daring in analyzing the situation, courage which frequently had to come into conflict with Stalinist clinches and formulas with which many people then assessed occurrences and events in the international workers movement and the world in general. It was a new way of a realistic, dialectic assessment of the situation, which did not blindly follow the directive from above. Under such circumstances the Communist Party of Yugoslavia headed by Tito stood on its own feet and a new spirit appeared in it far removed from unconditional obedience and from the neglect of current problems of one's own workers class and one's own people.

Tito's name has become the property of all who find peace to be a necessity of existence, who stand up in defense of their national being and existence, independence, the building of an equal community of nations, liberation from all forms of exploitation, subordination and oppression and reject force in relations among states and nations. He grew in such a way from the revolutionary movement and because he was accompanied by such exceptional creative personages as Edvard Kardelj and other revolutionary cadres of all the republics and provinces of Yugoslavia.

COVERAGE OF VRHOVEC 3-DAY VISIT TO DENMARK

Departure for Copenhagen

LD301719 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left this afternoon for Copenhagen on a 3-day official friendly visit to Denmark at the invitation of Kjeld Olesen, minister of foreign affairs.

Josip Vrhovec was seen off at Belgrade airport by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs and Aleksandar Vjoinovic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Carsten Schmidt, charge d'affaires in the Danish Embassy in Belgrade, was also in the send-off party.

Schedule of Talks

LD310956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, Jan 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, who arrived in Copenhagen last night, will begin political talks with Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen today.

Josip Vrhovec will also meet Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen.

According to programme, Vrhovec and Olesen will meet journalists, among whom great interest exists in views of non-aligned Yugoslavia on the most current questions in international relations.

BORBA INTERVIEWS ALGERIAN PREMIER ABDELGHANI

AU310820 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 26 January on page 7 carries a 1,100-word report by Dusica Petkovic on an interview with Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of Algeria, granted to BORBA during his visit to Yugoslavia from 23 to 25 January. Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani answers a question on the tasks of the Algerian Government by mentioning an action program adopted recently and by stressing Algeria's achievements in education.

Assessing the Havana nonalined summit Prime Minister Abdelghani says that it "reaffirmed the basic principles of nonalinement that, to a great extent, contributed to the strenghening of unity and cohesion of the nonalined countries and increased their action and ability in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination." He cites President Chadli Bendjedid's support for nonalinement and says: "Algeria expects that consultations with other nonalined countries, and especially Yugoslavia, will continue as it has been the case until now, in the struggle that we are jointly waging for a strict respect of sovereignty and integrity of all the countries, and for creating a new world of solidarity freed from all forms of pressure, which will be able to guarantee freedom, justice and peace for all."

The final question refers to the "traditionally good" relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia. Abdelghani talks about the "traditional links of friendship and solidarity uniting our peoples" and says that one of the aims of his visit is "to find the ways and means best suited to strengthen and expand the field of cooperation." He stresses that "an important agreement between our two countries in the particularly sensitive field of oil prospecting was signed recently."

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD302136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 30 (TANJUG)--Member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee Manuel Ascarate arrived here today at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency.

At Belgrade airport, Azcarate was welcomed by LCY Central Committee Presidency Member Aleksandar Grlickov.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLANNING FOR 1980

LD302154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At their session today the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly sent a telegram to President Tito.

Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, informed the delegates that the law on the funds to eliminate the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro, which was to have been discussed today, would be on the agenda of the next session. What happened is that the Finance Committee had continued the work on coordinating the stands of the republics and provinces on the draft of this law and thanks to the efforts by all the delegations and by the Federal Executive Council [FEC] considerable progress has been made in devising joint solutions.

Before the session the delegates paid tribute with 1-minute's silence to the recently deceased prominent revolutionary Djoko Pajkovic.

In connection with the discussion of the report on FEC measures and activities regarding the implementation of the resolution for this year the introductory reports was submitted by FEC Vice President Gojko Ubiparip. Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute of Social Planning, spoke of the preparations for the 1981-1985 medium-term plans and of the implementation of the system of social planning.

Following the adoption of the SFRY Assembly decision to prepare the 1981-1985 Yugoslav social plan, broad social political activity was launched regarding the preparations for the adoption of the plans of self-management organizations and communities, of sociopolitical communities and of the Yugoslav social plan; and regarding the inclusion of all protagonists of planning into the simultaneous process of preparation, coordination and adoption of plan documents stemming from the substance of the system of self-management social planning, said Medenica. [Passage indistinct] a broad activity of all subjective forces and protagonists of planning was launched regarding the fulfillment of very complex tasks in connection with the preparation of new medium-term plans. Workers in organizations of associated labor understand that planning is not only their right but also their duty and that in this way they incur control over income and over social reproduction resources as a whole, and that they established and coordinated the relations and the development between basic organizations of associated labor on income foundations, and that they develop the pooling of labor and resources. This means that favorable conditions have been created for the implementation of the self-management system of social planning in the preparation and adoption of new medium-term plans.

However, Medenica emphasized, considerable differences exist regarding the activity and ability of individual basic and other organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities and sociopolitical communities for successful and consistent application of the self-managing system of social planning. Available information shows that a considerable number of large and complex organizations of associated labor have services dealing with planning and development which are successfully organized, and that they prepared analyses, documents and (?draft) agreements on the basic premises of the plans in good time. On the other hand, many, especially small organizations of associated labor, are considerably lagging behind, while some organizations are not yet intensively working on the preparation of plans. Between 30 and 40 percent of the basic organizations of associated labor have not yet adopted decisions on the preparation of medium-term plans, a large number of organizations of associated labor have not adopted directives, and only a very small number of organizations of associated labor have draft self-management agreements on the bases of plans ready.

The situation as regards the preparation of plans by the sociopolitical communities is somewhat better, although in their case, too, there exist considerable differences regarding the present results of the preparation of analyses, documents, directives and agreements on the bases of plans. In some republics, only about 50 percent of municipalities have prepared drafts or proposals of the directives, while three republics have not yet adopted the directives, which unfavorably affects the entire intensification of the work on the preparation of plans.

Noting that there is much lagging behind in the present activity on the preparation of plans for the period 1981-85, Medenica recalled the time limits determined for the planners. Regarding the preparation of documents required in the elaboration of plans, most planners are about 5 months behind. Regarding the preparation of self-managing agreements and accords on the bases of plans, they are about 2 months behind.

Medenica also recalled that the Federal Executive Council must submit the draft social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1981-85 to the SFRY Assembly by 31 May 1980. To do this, it is necessary to do a lot of work and, therefore, all necessary measures must be taken to observe these time limits. This can be achieved by intensifying the entire activity and by setting up better organization of work from the basic organizations of associated labor to the federation.

Intensive engagement of the federal and republican organs in the solution of current economic questions contributed to the 2 month delay in the preparation of agreements on the basis of the social plan of Yugoslavia for the period 1981-85, Medenica said.

He informed the delegates that in November the Federal Institute for Social Planning prepared an analysis of the possibilities and directions of development and on the framework of the common economic policy in Yugoslavia for the period 1981-85, that working versions of the draft of three agreements on the bases of the social plan of Yugoslavia are ready and that first discussions have already been held on the draft agreement concerning the coordination and direction of trends of social production. The discussion on the draft agreement on the policy and development of economic relations with foreign countries and on the draft agreement on the development of all-people's defense will begin in the FEC and in the organs of the republics and autonomous provinces in the first half of February.

Medenica also pointed out some problems on whose overcoming defends the efficacy in the creation and coordination of self-management agreements and accords on the bases of plans and in the preparation of plans and carrying out of work within the specified time limits. In the present work on the preparation of plans, the principle of simultaneity of planning is not being observed, yet this principle is essential for successful preparation of analyses and documents and for the preparation and coordination of self-management agreements and accords on the bases of plans and the plans themselves.

It is also necessary to speed up the coordination of stances on objective criteria because the lack of them makes the work on the preparation of agreements on the bases of plans and on the preparation of plans themselves considerably more difficult. Without these criteria, the republics do not know the conditions of development which they must take into account in the forthcoming planning period. This makes the preparation of agreement on the policy and development of economically insufficiently developed republics and autonomous provinces especially difficult.

Current problems and difficulties in the business activity of the organizations of associated labor considerably distracts their activity and attention regarding the solution of problems connected with the current reproduction, Medenica said. This makes the grasping and assessing of conditions and possibilities of development in the forthcoming 5-year period especially difficult. Continuously rapid increases in the prices on the domestic market, a continuous tendency toward higher oil prices--which is also expected in the coming years-difficulties in the implementation of the expected higher volume of exports and so on make the conditions for business operations unstable and the process of linking the organizations of associated labor through income and self-managing agreement-making on the bases of plans more difficult.

In addition to all this, Medenica said, it is a question of how realistic the planning is.

There are phenomena which show that planning is carried out without the necessary grasping of all elements and that often the plans reckon with the possibilities of indebtedness as up to now. In view of this, it is necessary that the associations of associated labor especially strive for a realistic assessment of conditions and possibilities of development and extend corresponding help in the preparation of self-management agreements on the bases of plans and in the preparation of plans.

The present discussions noted that many bearers of expenditure have unrealistic demands and that this causes difficulties in coordinating the expenditure with material possibilities. Very often the planners in noneconomic activities envisage development beyond the possibilities of the expected growth of the social product, which makes the process of self-management agreement and accord making on the bases of plans rather difficult.

Medenica also pointed out that the conditions and possibilities for our country's development worsened compared with last year when the decision on the basic directives and frameworks of the economic policy of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in the period 1981-85 was prepared. He also recalled that the problems in the field of economic relations with foreign countries became more intense and that some unfavorable tendencies in the current economic trends continued.

Because of this, Medenica said, there are differences in the assessment of conditions and possibilities of development in the period 1981-85. The needs for faster development are especially at variance, above all due to the creation of conditions of employment and more difficult conditions and possibilities of development. In view of this there are dilemmas regarding measures and activities which can insure more successful overcoming of the restricting factors and a dynamic development in the forthcoming medium-term period. The conditions and possibilities of development should be constantly verified because this is very important for realistic planning. This will be the subject of discussion during the preparation for the agreement on the bases of plans and plans themselves.

In connection with the information on the measures and activities of the Federal Executive Council concerning the implementation of the resolution, the chamber adopted conclusions proposed by the Committee for Social Planning and Development Policy. It was assessed that the FEC should continue to inform the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces about the measures and activities which are being undertaken to implement the determined policy of the socioeconomic development. An early replacement of temporary solutions and measures with permanent ones is especially necessary. It was also noted that considerable problems exist in the implementation of the determined policy, which demands that the chamber and its working bodies should constantly review the implementation of the resolution and undertake corresponding initiatives. It is also necessary that the FEC, in keeping with the determined economic policy, undertakes the necessary measures and activities in accordance with the current economic situation. The chamber also pointed out that all sociopolitical communities and self-managing organizations and communities should strengthen their activity and undertake corresponding measures to implement the determined policy of the socioeconomic development for 1980.

Ubiparip Report at Session

LD302220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council [FEC] began, immediately after the adoption of the resolution, a detailed review and elaboration of the obligations and tasks deriving from the agreed policy for this year, made easier by the fact that elaboration of the most important questions was begun during coordination of standpoints on individual parts of economic policy, FEC Vice President Gojko Ubiparip said in his introductory report at today's session of the Yugoslav Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on the measures and activities uncertaken by the FEC to implement the resolution this year.

The greater part of the business concerned with adopting the documents insuring implementation of the agreed economic policy must be carried out in the first quarter, Ubiparip said, adding that it is very important here that there should be a more responsible approach to the coordination of viewpoints and that old methods of conduct should be more rapidly abandoned and that there should be a more decisive coordination of individual and joint interests.

After expounding those agreements, contracts and other measures in the sector of prices and markets, in credit and monetary policy and the like which must be adopted in the first quarter and later, FEC Vice President Gojko Ubiparip said inter alia:

The FEC is devoting particular attention to the further coordination of activities and intensive cooperation with the executive councils of the republics and autonomous provinces, for the program of obligations envisaged is fulfilled with the agreement or cooperation of the competent organs of the republics and autonomous provinces. It has therefore been agreed that in addition to the established forms of cooperation, biweekly meetings will be held with the deputy president of the executive councils of the republics and autonomous councils, at which the realization of the tasks deriving from the resolution will be monitored.

Speaking about certain negative tendencies in economic trends and in the realization of the economic stabilization policy, which are making themselves highly manifest at the very beginning of this year, Ubiparip said:

In spite of all the measures which we took in the course of last year, the overall price increase in 1979 exceeded in August the corrected agreed frameworks in all sectors. Thus production costs of industrial products increased by 14.9 percent, instead of the envisaged 13 percent; production costs of agricultural produce by 24 percent instead of the planned 18 percent; service prices by 24 percent instead of the planned 17 percent; retail prices by 23.9 percent instead of 19 percent; and the cost of living by 23.9 percent instead of the planned 19 percent. Such excesses have resulted in a considerably higher level of prices being carried into 1980 in all sectors than that which was carried into 1979.

The situation is particularly worrying because of last year's price increases in November and particularly in December, which will be reflected in price increases in January and February and will affect the overall price rises in this year. This relates primarily to commodity prices, that is, prices of services within the competence of the republican and provincial and also municipal organs. Thus there came about an increase in the price of milk of 43 percent, of processed milk products of about 38 percent; of meat, 23 percent (which will bring about an increase in processed meat prices amounting to about 16 percent); of bread about 10 percent (owing to the abolition of compensation paid in certain sociopolitical communities); of electric power of (?an average) of 23 percent; of coal, of 20 percent; of television subscriptions of 20 percent; and an increase in the cost of catering and other services and the like. This increase varies according to individual republics and autonomous provinces, such conduct on the part of those responsible for decisions on prices is in opposition to the agreed policy established in the resolution and in other documents.

One must in addition bear in mind forthcoming corrections in the price of oil derivatives, given that the increase in oil prices on the world market have already exceeded our projections and a further price increase is not excluded. It will be essential to implement these corrections in such a way as to call forth a chain increase in other prices in the least possible measure.

All the forementioned price movements, including an increase of about 20 percent in the price of oil, will have a direct effect on the rise of production costs of industrial products by about 3.5 to 4 percent; of retail prices by about 5 to 5.5 percent; and the cost of living by 7.5 to 8 percent.

When all these price changes are borne in mind, as well as the price level carried over from last year, it is accordingly quite clear that in some sectors the envisaged price rise for the whole of 1980 has already been exhausted.

At the end of last year the FEC, not disputing the need for changes in a number of prices, pointed out the necessity to postpone application of decisions adopted concerning price increases, and to bring these into accord with the agreed policy. Although the republics and autonomous provinces gave their support in principal to the positions of the FEC, decisions on price changes remained in force and are at present being implemented in the majority of sociopolitical communities, according to data at our disposal. Despite all warnings, in January--that is, after the adoption of the resolution making it obligatory for prices to remain unchanged until the adoption of an agreement on implementation of prices policy in 1980--the prices of certain products and services are continuing to rise and are having a vital effect on the standard of living of working people.

It is therefore essential in order to insure consistent implementation of the agreed prices policy to postpone unconditionally the implementation of a number of decisions already adopted concerning price increases, in order for these decisions or proposals for price increases simultaneously to be examined anew and coordinated with the agreed policy.

The orientations of measures and activity in the sector of economic relations with foreign countries continue primarily to be concentrated on reducing the deficit in the country's balance of payments. The 1979 balance of payment deficit, to judge by all events, has perceptibly exceeded the amount planned on when the policy for this year was established and has thereby become one of the key problems exerting an unfavorable influence on the trends of overall social production and economic development of the country. The dimensions and tendencies of indebtedness are such as to restrict the opportunities for further utilization of foreign accumulation to the present extent.

Our economic relations with foreign countries are becoming particularly complex following the latest price increases for oil and other important raw materials on the world market given, too, the great uncertainty as to further trends in this respect. This forces us to reexamine the extent of consumption of oil and derivatives and to insure more rational utilization of production materials and raw materials, in particular imported ones. At the same time we must undertake additional measures to economise on energy, in particular liquid fuels.

Although it is not possible, on the basis of the data on results of commodity exchange for the 24 days of January, to assess the tendencies in this sector, certain characteristics of these trends--given the difficulties in coordination of the balance of payments positions of the republics and autonomous provinces--point to the possibility of further complications in the situation in this sphere.

In spite of the fact that exports for the 24 days of January are increasing at a considerably greater rate than imports (exports at 54 percent, imports at 15 percent), the trade deficit for this period is one-third up on the deficit according to the fixed projection. The fact is that the deficit varies considerably between the republics and provinces, some of which do not adhere to the framework established by the temporary projected balance of payments for the country. The greater part of imports is destined for investments, which suggests that there exists a real danger of a new breach of the planned balance of payments and of a reduction in the possibilities of importing raw materials and production materials, thereby bringing into question the realization of the planned level of production growth.

The trends at the beginning of the year point to the need to change the conduct of all bearers of economic activity, to abandon the practice--established for years already--of distributing import rights while at the same time neglecting export obligations. We must advocate the consistent implementation of systemic decisions at all levels, that it be understood that exports are the basic condition for normal development of production and for its continued growth.

FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS WORK PROGRAM FOR 1980

LD302159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At the beginning of their session today the delegates of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly sent a telegram to Comrade Tito.

In the continuation of their session the delegates of the Federal Chamber heard a report by the Federal Executive Council [FEC] on topical questions of our country's domestic and foreign policy which was submitted by FEC representative Boguljub Nedeljkovic. The Federal Chamber delegates accepted the FEC report on the measures it took in connection with the topical questions relative to our domestic and foreign policy and approved measures concerning its activities.

During the session, which was chaired by Mihaljo Javorski, vice president of the Federal Chamber, the delegates paid tribute with one minute's silence to recently deceased Council of the Federation member Djoka Pajlivic, People's Hero, Hero of Socialist Labor, Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia councillor and deputy of six SFRY assembly convocations.

Continuing their proceedings the delegates adopted their program of work for 1980. Speaking of this document, Mihajlo Javorski, vice president of the Federal Chamber, said that basically speaking the program expressed the orientations of fundamental directions of activity for the chamber this year.

Like last year the weight of work will be placed on monitoring the implementation of the agreed policy and on an analysis of the implementation of federal laws. The chamber will continue to pay special attention to its legislative work. In particular, it will involve itself to a maximum extent on accelerating preparations for the adoption of the remaining systematic laws and on the improvement of solutions inherent in existing legislation.

The delegates then heard a report on the realization of the social protection of the self-management rights of working people and social property through the function of the social self-management attorney for the period from 1974 to 1978.

Moma Milanovic stressed that the social attorneys had fewer difficulties in their work in those environments where there was a lack of understanding or comprehension of our trend, than where conscious violation of the self-management rights of working people and social property had come about, or where there was a predominance of sectional interests, localism, defense of monopolistic positions, technocratic usurpations, privatization and the like.

Continuing its work, the chamber adopted the law on property-legal relations, and the report on the conventions of the international labor organizations, which was ratified by the SFRY, and on topical questions of its application. Urgent procedure was implemented for the adoption of the law on a temporary ban on disposal part of social funds for official travel expenses, entertainment costs, authors' honoraria and propaganda.

In accordance with this law, travel expenses and expenses for official travel may increase this year by 10 percent more than last year. An exception to this is the case of basic organizations of associated labor carrying out investment work beyond their own center. Expenses for honoraria may amount to 80 percent of last year's except in those collectives dealing with newspaper and publishing activity. Entertainment costs must decrease 20 percent below last year, and the various celebrations and jubilees marked last year are excepted from overall expenditure.

The Federal Chamber delegates then reviewed and adopted the law on the program for construction of the Yugoslav radio-relay project in the period 1979-1983; the law on the ratification of the Vienna convention on (?participation) of the state in relation to treaties; and also the law on the program of the third stage of investment works, supply of equipment and technical resources for regulation of the Danube to the Yugoslav-Hungarian border in the period 1978-1983. In conclusion, the chamber adopted decisions on traffic safety, in which the responsibility of all those involved is emphasized. Work organizations in the transport sphere are obliged to coordinate as rapidly as possible their self-management acts with regulations on traffic safety.

Telegram to Tito

LD301020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At the beginning of their session today the delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly sent the following telegram to Comrade Tito:

"Esteemed and dear Comrade Tito, it is with great joy that we receive the news that your state of health is improving and that you are already successfully discharging your routine duties which are of inestimable value for our social development and for insuring and consolidating peace in the world, for the happiness and well-being of us all, of our nations and nationalities, of our working class and all our working people and citizens.

"We assure you, Comrade Tito, that we all, delegates in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, will do everything in our power, with our work in the assembly and at our delegate grassroot levels, to make our full contribution to as consistent and complete an implementation as possible of your ideas and words which you address to us. Your thought and deeds are a signpost to us in the solution of essential present questions of our socialist-self-management society.

"We greet you cordially and we wish you the soonest possible return to our midst."

The delegates greeted the sending of this telegram with cordial applause.

MACEDONIAN COMMUNISTS VIEW ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD302118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--The struggle for greater productivity continues to remain a central task of our development policy because objectively speaking, without greater production and better conditions other reproduction problems cannot be resolved. However, every basic organization of associated labor and broad associations must carry out a thorough review of their production and development policy and lay down indispensable measures and activities to make sure production is coordinated with economic stabilization policy. Greater production must be ensured with more efficient use of existing production capacities, or working capital and of other conditions related to business operations, and far less by making new investments.

Priority must be given to production which ensures higher income, but not through price increases but by a better range and quality of goods, higher labor productivity and economies in business operations. In this respect the positive experience of a great number of our economic organizations, which in recent years have been producing good results despite the fact that they operate in difficult economic conditions, must be used in a more organized manner.

These are the basic thoughts set out in the report which Dr Dusan Veljkovic, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, submitted at the enlarged session today of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia devoted to the tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for implementing the policy of economic stabilization. The session was chaired by Angel Cemerski.

In Veljkovic's assessment very important tasks are imminent also in overcoming the problems facing us in the context of our economic relations with foreign countries. The balance of payments position of this republic requires a reduction in equipment imports, reproduction material and consumer goods and their replacement with domestic production. However, far greater opportunities to improve our foreign trade balance and balance of payments exist in increased exports. Veljkovic believes that opportunities for a more emphatic export orientation exist in a great number of economic activities and branches in this republic: In the agroindustrial complex, in the field of metallurgy, metal processing and machine industry, then in the chemical, textile, leather and timber and the building industries.

Veljkovic noted that this republic is faced with serious problems in the field of investment activity, as a result of excessive overspending, building delays, delays in putting into operation industrial plant, and of irresponsible attitudes by individual investors and building contractors. He pointed out the need to thoroughly and concretely analyze every investment, stressing that it should be determined which plants were in the final stage of construction so that, as a result of joint involvement by all interested parties, their commissioning could be accelerated.

He believes that the remaining investments in the economy, particularly if they are not required at the moment, should be postponed. This applies particularly to nonproduction and noneconomy investments. He made the proviso that it should be ascertained concretely which investments these were and concrete decisions taken regarding them.

The Central Committee adopted the stance that any approval for investments in new plant or for continued work on a plant under construction must without exception be coordinated with available resources whereby any attempt to prejudge the matter, to exercise pressure and other forms of subjectivism must be publicly unmasked and vigorously resisted.

Veljkovic pointed out that in some economic organizations over one-third of the employees worked in administration. He also believes that further expansion of administrative personnel in organs of administration, in self-management interest communities and in various social organizations should be arrested.

The key question regarding the consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy this year is the attitude of every individual and of all people together vis-a-vis the established tasks.

The basic thing in this respect, said Veljkovic, is that there should be a broad understanding of the fact that what is involved is not only coordination and adaptation of present trends and conduct of the policy of economic stabilization.

On the contrary, some key reproduction trends, primarily the conduct of all subjects, must be resolutely and consistently channelled into the direction of a qualitatively new attitude towards the way business operations are run. In particular we must not only radically change our attitude towards expenditure, but also towards production as well. This orientation must not be merely a declaration or an appeal addressed to others, but a concrete commitment which we must translate into deeds on a broad plane, through concrete actions and by virtue of a high level of unity and responsibility in everyone's overall and daily conduct. Overcoming economic instability is a long-term problem, said Dr Dusan Veljkovic in conclusion.

Eleven members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia took part in the discussion. They endorsed the stands contained in the introductory report. The meeting accepted the proposal by Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, not to adopt any special conclusions at the session but to work out the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee regarding the implementation of economic stabilization through action programs in an operative way, and without a campaign and dilution.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia today adopted its conclusions on topical ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communist of Macedonia in implementing the delegate system prepared on the basis of the discussion held during the previous session of this body. A report on the work of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia in the period between the two sessions also was adopted.

VOJVODINA TO HOLD MASS CAMPAIGN FOR DEFENSE, PROTECTION

LD302019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--For the first time this year a unified mass action entitled "All in Defense and Protection," which will begin in April and end in October, will be organized in Vojvodina. The action will be organized every year at the same time.

The "all in defense and protection" action will be particularly (?stepped up) during the youth days, and its completion, which will comprise a review of the year's activity in realizing the tasks of all people's defense and social self-protection, will be held in October. A review of the results achieved throughout the whole territory of Vojvodina will be made. This was stated at today's joint meeting of the Vojvodina SAWP Conference Coordinating Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, and of the "All in Defense and Protection" provincial action headquarters.

The action will be conducted with the participation of organizations of associated labor, local communities, schools and faculties, organs of sociopolitical communities, units and commands of the Yugoslav People's Army, commands and headquarters of the territorial defense, organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and various social organizations and associations of citizens.

The aim of the action is to strengthen the activity of the Vojvodina SAWP and of all organized socialist forces with the League of Communists at the head, to enrich the content of mass, [word indistinct] and practical preparations for training working people and citizens of all nations and nationalities to fulfill the numerous taks of all-people's defense and social self-protection.